



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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27 July 1989

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Zaire, Belgian Leaders Meet in Rabat for Talks

*LD2607124689 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT
26 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Rabat, July 25 (MAP)—Thanks to King Hassan II's mediation, the Zairean and Belgian Governments are to sign, today in Rabat, an agreement putting an end to a nine-month acute conflict. President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Premier Wilfried Martens arrived Monday in Rabat, where they are to sign the agreement in the presence of King Hassan II.

Shortly after his arrival, President Sese Seko held a tete-a-tete meeting with King Hassan II.

Later on Monday evening, King Hassan, accompanied by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, held a round of talks with President Sese Seko and Premier Martens at the royal palace in Rabat. The sovereign, accompanied by the crown prince, then offered a dinner banquet in honor of his two guests and the delegations accompanying them.

Premier Azzeddine Laraki, speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives Ahmed Osman, the king's advisers, the cabinet members and other senior officials attended the banquet. [passage omitted]

Unexplained Delay

*LD2607125389 Paris International Service in French
0630 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] It was thought that everything was settled between Zaire and Belgium; and in fact everything was ready yesterday at the royal palace in Rabat, Morocco, for the ceremony to sign a reconciliation agreement between [Zaire] President Mobutu and [Belgian] Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. The guard of honor, the journalists, everyone was there; everyone was waiting, but no one came, as the signing was postponed in extremis.

Will it take place today? At all events, [reporter] Farida Moha has gathered the initial explanations of this unfortunate hitch on the spot:

[Moha] An agreement dealing with such important dosiers, which has to be formalized, must be prepared under the best possible conditions, the spokesman of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs told us in his explanation of the postponement of the signing of the Belgian-Zairean protocol agreement. [passage omitted]

Protocol Signed; Communique Issued

*LD2607180389 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] The Crown Hall of the Royal Palace in Rabat was the venue this afternoon for an important event: The signing of a protocol agreement ending the crisis between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Republic of Zaire.

The signature ceremony was chaired by King Hassan II, who was flanked by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, in the presence of Marshal Mobutu Sese Sekou, founder-chairman of the Revolution Popular Movement and president of the Republic of Zaire, and Prime Minister of the Belgium Kingdom, Mr Wilfried Martens.

Following the signature of the protocol agreement by Messrs Mark Eysekens and Karl-I-Bond Nguza, the foreign ministers of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Republic of Zaire, Mr Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, read out the following joint press release:

[Begin Filali recording in French] Your Majesty, Mr President, Prime Minister, here is the text of the joint communique published following the talks [word indistinct] held in Rabat between delegations of the Republic of Zaire and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium.

In the context of the mediation by his majesty the King of Morocco and on his invitation, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the president-founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement and president of the Republic of Zaire, and Mr Wilfried Martens prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium, met in Rabat on 25-26 July 1989. [passage omitted] The aim of the meeting was to agree that [word indistinct] the mediation by his majesty the king of Morocco [word indistinct] the terms of an agreement ending the crisis which has arisen in relations between the two countries since 6 November 1988. The tensions aroused by this crisis have led to a situation such that his majesty the king of Morocco felt he must offer his mediation to the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium and to the Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire. The mediation by his majesty the king of Morocco, which was accepted by the two governments, made possible direct contacts between the president of the Republic of Zaire and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium in Cannes on 6 February, in Dakar on 25 May during the third Francophone Summit, and in Paris on 15 July 1989 during the celebrations of the bicentenary of the French Revolution.

The meeting in Dakar gave rise to a new spirit which led to overcoming all obstacles likely to affect the pursuit of normal and confident relations between the two countries and gave rise to the prospect of resolving the crisis. Faithful to the spirit of Dakar, the president of the Republic of Zaire and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium agreed in Paris to cancel the repayment of debts and interest charges and to begin, following the normalization, a new era of stable and confident relations between the two countries, and to base their interstate relations on the principles of international law relating to friendly relations and cooperation between states, in particular equality, noninterference, respect for political independence, and the sovereignty of states,

thus safeguarding the dignity and identity of each country. In addition the two parties agreed that experts from the two countries will meet in order to determine the new principles which must henceforth govern relations of cooperation between states, in particular equality, non-interference, respect for political independence, and the sovereignty of states, thus safeguarding the dignity and identity of each country. In addition the two parties agreed that experts from the two countries will meet in order to determine the new principles which must henceforth govern relations of cooperation between Belgium and Zaire, in conformity with the spirit of Dakar, and later the decisions of Paris.

The president of the Republic of Zaire and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium wish to express their profound gratitude to His Majesty Hassan II, king of Morocco, whose personal intervention and precious efforts have made possible both the contacts which gave rise to the thaw and normalization of relations between the two countries. In conclusion the president of the Republic of Zaire and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium express their heartfelt thanks to His Majesty King Hassan II for the cordial and particularly warm welcome given to them and their delegations.

Signed in Rabat on 26 July 1989.

Afghan Foreign Ministers Meet African Counterparts
LD2507103389 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0503 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Kabul, July 24, BAKHTAR—Abdul Wakil, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan held separate meetings in Addis Ababa with foreign ministers of Zimbabwe, Guinea Bissau, Uganda, Benin and Botswana. The Afghan foreign minister is on a friendly and working visit to the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Throwing light on the country's politico-military situation, the Afghan foreign minister exposed Pak's [Pakistan's] gross violations and interferences against Afghanistan and talked about the grave situation created by such encroachment which seriously been jeopardising peace and security in Afghanistan and in the region as well. He also referred to peaceful proposals put forward by the Republic of Afghanistan for the political solution and the attainment of peace in the country.

In response, the foreign ministers of the said countries expressed their support to the constructive and peaceful proposals of the Afghan leadership for the solution of issues relating to Afghanistan and to the policy of national reconciliation. They also condemned foreign interferences into the internal affairs of Afghanistan and called for the full and strict observance of the Geneva accords by all sides concerned and promised their all-sided cooperation for the attainment of a lasting peace in the Republic of Afghanistan.

OAU Council Ends 50th Session 22 Jul

EA2407124089 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1545 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Hello and welcome everyone, tonight we focus on the closing session of 50th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity. [passage omitted]

The 50th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU came to an end last night after reviewing several issues like finance, education, health, science, military, politics and the like, concerning this continent, and after passing substantive resolutions in all fields. Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, foreign minister of Zimbabwe, who was the chairman of the meeting for the last 5 days made the following statement at the closing session:

[Begin Shamuyarira recording] The substantive resolutions that we have passed will be an important record of our work and an important milestone in the development of our organization. We have passed as many as 40 resolutions on different topics that concern our continent and it is my belief that this council meeting has moved the continent forward in many areas of our activities. One of the leading constraints in our discussion and in our resolutions has always been the shortage of finance. Many pan-African organizations are short of funds, including the OAU itself and its organs and we urge, very strongly, all member states to make contributions to their own organizations. We underline the fact that our member states do make contributions to other international and regional organizations to which they belong, and we urge that priority be given to the OAU and its sister organizations. To us all, this is a duty and a responsibility, which we must exercise.

We discussed also the very important aspect of the economic crisis that faces many of our countries. We benefited from the speeches made by experts in this area. We, ourselves, looked at a number of alternatives and a number of issues that could be pursued in the development of our own economies. We would like to feel that the steps that we have outlined and the measures that we have proposed will play an important part in consolidating our economies and making sure that the decade of the nineties is not lost like the decade of the eighties was, as far as economic development is concerned.

We owe it to the peasants and the workers of our continent to make their life better than it was during the colonial period, and certainly, than it has been in the last 10 to 20 years. If we cannot improve the life of ordinary people, then our attainment of independence status is not worth the paper it is written on. The achievement of economic independence is a high priority and I would like to commend the resolutions that have been passed here to national governments, so that they can be implemented.

The foreign ministers gathered here showed great concern for the situation in Namibia as well as in South Africa. The transition process in Namibia is one of the most important decolonization exercises the continent and certainly our organization has faced. It can be jeopardized by the activities and the objectives and intentions of the Pretoria regime. We have taken measures and we have made suggestions that are directed at strengthening the UNTAG [United Nations Transition Assistance Group] and strengthening our own position by our presence in Windhoek, so that we can monitor, supervise and ensure that Resolution 435 is executed in the way in which it was intended.

As far as South Africa is concerned, there continues to be growing concern that the move towards independence and towards majority rule in that country seems to be fraught, the road seems to be fraught, still, with many dangers and very dark clouds.

The suggestion was made by a number of delegations that it is time we produced a strategy, an overall strategy for tackling the South African question. One delegate described it as a 435 of sort, a kind of resolution that maps out the road ahead.

But more importantly and finally, there have been many efforts made by the chairman of our organization, General Traore, president of Mali, to reconcile many situations, where there are regional conflicts. And his efforts have been joined by and participated in by many members of our organization. We had in mind the important meeting held in Gbadolite in Zaire on the 22nd of last month, where important steps were taken to bring peace and stability to the People's Republic of Angola, by the agreement to integrate elements of UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] into the government as well as into the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

We are informed that efforts are being made, in the People's Republic of Mozambique, to also bring peace and order to that country. Just as we were meeting here, our chairman, Gen Traore, was having an important meeting in Bamako, to try and resolve the Chadian dispute. And we know that he has sent envoys to Senegal and Mauritania for the purpose of reconciling those two countries and to resolve what has arisen there.

We commend the effort that he has taken. In appreciation of his effort, we sent a message of support and encouragement from the Council of Ministers here. I think that the message that we have sent has, indeed, been a source of encouragement for him. He will be arriving in this capital tomorrow, to start the very important meeting of the 25th summit of the Organization of African Unity.

We will welcome him and his colleagues with a report that is, indeed, worthy of the Council of Ministers and worthy of the Organization of African Unity.

With those few words I would like to thank you very much for the way you have participated in this meeting and the way you have contributed, constructively, to all the problems that we have discussed and the issues that we have analyzed in the last 4 or 5 days. [end recording]

Issues Declaration on Namibia

EA2407124389 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] A declaration on Namibia issued by the 50th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU as it wound up its deliberations expressed concern that the present plans for the conduct of voting in the forthcoming Namibian election appeared to contain loopholes which could permit cheating.

The declaration cited the example of centralizing the counting of votes which necessitates movement of ballot boxes from polling stations, registration of non-Namibians, absence of voters registers at polling stations and the like.

In this connection, the declaration urged the secretary general of the UN how his special representative intends to supervise and control the electoral process in Namibia in order to ensure that it is free and fair as provided for by the Security Council Resolution 435. [sentence as heard]

Reportage on 25th Summit of OAU Heads of State

Egypt's Mubarak, Others Arrive

EA2407125789 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1700 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Summary] Presidents Husni Mubarak of Egypt, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Mohamed Abdelaziz of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Ali Saibou of Niger, Abdou Diouf of Senegal, Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe, 'Umar Ahmad al-Bashir of Sudan, Moussa Traore of Mali and Quett Masire of Botswana, arrived this afternoon to attend the 25th summit of the OAU heads of state and government. They were met on arrival in Addis Ababa by President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

UN Secretary General Arrives

EA2407131189 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, arrived in Addis Ababa this evening to attend the 25th summit of the OAU heads of state and government.

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar was met on arrival by Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and foreign minister, and Mr Ide Oumarou, OAU secretary general.

Similarly, many members of delegations have arrived in Addis Ababa to represent the leaders of their respective countries in the OAU summit.

SWAPO's Nujoma Arrives

EA2407131689 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Sam Nujoma has expressed his firm hope that Namibia, which is close to winning independence, will be the 52d member of the continental organization by next year's summit of OAU heads of state and government.

Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], in a statement he made on his arrival in Addis Ababa this afternoon to attend the 25th summit of the OAU heads of state and government, said that the South African racist government was committing crimes such as massacring the rural people, destroying their property and threatening them, with a view to disrupting the free and democratic election due to be held in Namibia in early November.

He noted that in accordance with the joint efforts launched by the UN member countries to conduct the election in Namibia successfully, favorable conditions were being created so that all nationals of the country in exile could return home to mobilize and agitate the people during the election. Consequently, over 20 Political Bureau and Central Committee members of SWAPO had arrived Namibia during June.

He expressed his hope that although SWAPO has so far attended the summit of OAU heads of state and government in its capacity as a liberation movement, this year would be the last one in which it participated as an organization. He called on the UN secretary-general and the Security Council to ensure that the election by the Namibian people would be conducted successfully and peacefully.

Mubarak Meets Senegal's Diouf

NC2307213089 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] President Husni Mubarak met in Addis Ababa this evening with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. President Mubarak stated after the meeting that he is working to solve problems and conflicts by brotherly methods and peaceful means. He expressed the hope that he succeeds in solving these problems, the most important of which is the problem between Senegal and Mauritania. President Mubarak said that he has met with President Abdou Diouf and will meet with Mauritanian President Maaouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya and that he is confident that he will succeed in solving the problem between Senegal and Mauritania.

Regarding the Libyan-Chadian dispute, the president said he will do his best to solve this dispute and will try to find out the results of the efforts exerted in this regard and what can be done to solve this problem.

Regarding the economic problem, the president said that he is trying to solve this problem. He noted that he, the presidents of Senegal and Venezuela, and the Indian prime minister have together undertaken an initiative to find a solution to this problem.

The Senegalese president said he reviewed all issues with President Mubarak. He said that his meeting with President Mubarak was a meeting between two friends and there was agreement in the views of the two countries. He said that he discussed the conflict between Mauritania and Senegal with President Mubarak and that he believes President Mubarak will put forward a plan that would be satisfactory to the two countries and end the conflict between the two neighboring African states. The Senegalese president said that he and President Mubarak also discussed the issue of Arab-African cooperation.

President Mubarak earlier met with Niger President Ali Saibou and reviewed the African issues on the agenda of the African summit.

President Mubarak also met with Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at his residence in Addis Ababa.

Mengistu Greets Moi, 'Arafat

EA2407191089 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0930 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Summary From Poor Reception] Presidents Moi of Kenya, Museveni of Uganda, and 'Arafat of Palestine arrived in Addis Ababa this morning to attend the 25th summit of OAU heads of state and government, scheduled to open this afternoon. They were met on arrival by President Mengistu.

Sudan's Al-Bashir Meets Mwinyi

EA2407210089 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT
24 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 24 Jul—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and leader of the Sudanese delegation to the African summit due to open today, last night met Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi in the presence of Tanzania Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa.

The aims of the National Salvation Revolution, the general situation in Sudan, cooperation between the two countries and matters of joint interest were discussed during the meeting.

Mubarak Meets Mali's Traore

NC2407112989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT
24 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 24 Jul (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak resumed his contacts and consultations with African leaders attending the OAU summit scheduled to open here this evening.

President Mubarak met this morning with Malian President Moussa Traore, the current OAU chairman. The meeting was held at the Algion Hotel where the Malian President is staying. It was attended by Dr 'Isamat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, members of the Egyptian delegation to the African summit.

Following the meeting, President Mubarak said that his chairmanship of the OAU will be a continuation of President Traore's chairmanship. He added: I seize this opportunity to stress that President Traore has exerted huge efforts to solve the major African problems and has reduced much of the tension that has cropped up recently. The president went on to say: This is not surprising because I consider President Traore as one Africa's prominent leaders who is loyal to Africa. We share a strong and firm friendship, and I consider him a brother and a friend personally as well as at the level of the two countries' relations.

President Mubarak said: I will continue to pursue President Traore's efforts so that we might be able to reduce still more the existing tensions. He added that the debts issue tops the African problems. It is not an easy problem and we will exert every possible effort but we do not expect to have it solved in 1 or 2 years. The president added that every OAU chairman must exert efforts to solve this problem and reach solutions for it and also to reduce tension in Africa.

Mubarak, Perez de Cuellar Confer

NC2407120689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT
24 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 24 Jul (mena)—President Husni Mubarak received UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who is in Addis Ababa to attend the OAU summit.

The meeting was held at the president's residence at the Algion Hotel and attended by Dr 'Isamat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, members of the Egyptian delegation to the summit.

Asked about UN efforts to guarantee Namibia's independence, Perez de Cuellar said: First, I held fruitful talks with President Mubarak, particularly on the issues before the summit. I congratulated him on becoming OAU chairman because he is worthy of this position due to his close ties to and deep understanding of African problems. He added: We discussed the Western Sahara

and Namibia. He underlined his confidence that things so far are progressing well and that elections will be held on time in November. He said that there are still problems in Africa but his aides will be in charge of ensuring Namibia's independence and that the United Nations will exert strong pressure of South Africa so that elections in Namibia will be held on time.

Replying to another question on the form of co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU, Perez de Cuellar said: Cooperation between the two is excellent. You know that the UN Charter takes into consideration the role of regional organizations, such as the OAU, the Arab League, and the Organization of American States. The United Nations is working closely with these organizations because their members are UN members as well. He added: We encourage the African countries' efforts and appreciate the African leaders' efforts to resolve African problems.

Asked if the choice of President Mubarak as OAU chairman will help solve the problem in South Africa, he said: I believe so, because your country belongs to two continents simultaneously.

About his view of the quadripartite initiative to revive the dialogue between north and south, he said: I was in Paris when this initiative was announced. I encourage it and hope that African leaders will continue their efforts in this direction. I also hope that this dialogue will start.

Asked about his efforts to encourage an international conference for peace in the Middle East, Perez de Cuellar said: We are working in that direction. The Israeli side must soften its position and show more flexibility about holding this conference. He noted that the United Nations encourages the Palestinian presence in the conference.

Algerian Official Meets Mubarak

NC2407135289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1141 GMT
24 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 24 Jul (MENA)—After an audience with President Husni Mubarak this afternoon, Algerian Foreign Minister Boualem Bessaïeh disclosed that he had conveyed to President Mubarak a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

In a statement to journalists, he said the meeting dealt with Algerian-Egyptian relations, African issues, and a number of topics on the agenda of the current OAU session.

He added: We congratulated President Mubarak on his nomination to the OAU chairmanship. We are pinning great hope on President Mubarak, an Arab and African leader, who shows his efficiency in every step he takes.

On Arab-African cooperation, he pointed out that there is a mutual desire by the African and Arab brothers to revive this cooperation. He noted that this cooperation covers various areas such as economic, training, and

manpower fields. The two sides, he said, are also consulting with each other about various issues, especially the coordination of economic relations between Arab and African countries and the problems facing Africa and the Arab world. [passage omitted]

On the problems facing the election of a new secretary general of the OAU, he said this is not the first time that an OAU secretary general has been elected and asked: Why do we exaggerate things and create problems out of thin air?

He pointed out that it is natural that nominations be made for the post and asserted that a new secretary general will be elected without any problem.

On the likelihood of Morocco's return to the OAU, he said: We bless the return of fraternal Morocco to the African family. All we say in this respect is that this should not take place at the expense of a legitimate member of the OAU.

Chairman Traore Speaks

AB2407160889 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The final OAU summit to be held during the 1980's opens in a short while in Addis Ababa. [passage omitted]

Namibia, apartheid, Palestine, the Middle East and environmental protection are among topics to be discussed in Addis. But let us dwell on Namibia, where the United Nations and the OAU are currently engaged in independence actions. With his mandate about to end, OAU chairman Moussa Traore has spoken on the Namibian issue. [passage omitted]

As announced earlier, we now bring you the full text of the interview that Moussa Traore, Malian head of state and outgoing OAU chairman, granted to Jean-Joseph Mbogo in Bamako recently. Concerning southern Africa and Namibia in particular, the Malian president stresses what the Frontline countries had predicted and which could have been avoided.

[Begin recording] [Traore] The fears expressed by OAU heads of state on the committee on southern Africa are exactly what happened before the implementation of the Resolution [435 of the UN Security Council] began: a massacre and then withdrawal of troops. Measures could have been taken to avoid this well before the implementation of the resolution. Elections have been scheduled for November to prepare for the independence of this territory. We must stress once again that these elections must be successful if the international community wants its organization, the United Nations, to be a creditworthy organization.

[Mbogo] To this end, Mr President, you have requested that the OAU must be present in Namibia during this period. Has this plan been accepted?

[Traore] This is not a plan, it is a reality. The OAU will be present in the territory together with the United Nations. All OAU members of the United Nations.

[Mbogo] Mr President, let us talk about Western Sahara. What have you achieved regarding the organization of a referendum in the territory. One gets the impression that things are going slowly. What are the chances of solving the conflict?

[Traore] I would like to say that last August, the two sides agreed on a peace memorandum which provides for a referendum in Western Sahara. The referendum is not an end in itself. If there are one, two, or three ways to solve this problem, to bring about peace in the region, we must search for the best one to guarantee a lasting peace.

[Mbogo] Concerning Chad, Mr President, if we are happy with the cessation of hostilities between Ndjamen and Tripoli, do you not think that national reconciliation, which has been advocated by President Hisssein Habre for some time now, risks being jeopardized by the recent events which shook Ndjamen, and which could stir up the conflict?

[Traore] In fact, there has been some calm in the subregion which portends a lasting peace. The recent events in Ndjamen cannot be considered a setback for the independence of Chad or the peace that has just been restored in the country. Those events must be considered as an incident that occurred in passing, and those involved are certainly elements who had been waging war and who had probably developed a taste for war, so that when they are not fighting a war, they are not happy. This is also one of the reasons for the events. Now that the Chadian people are tired of war, have been exhausted by the war, and are no longer interested in war, they will reject the war lords. When you are a war lord without troops, you are forced to stop fighting, and this is what happened to them.

[Mbogo] Mr President, one of the major concerns of your mandate concerns the economic crisis confronting Africa, notably the ever-increasing debt. The OAU, upon your initiative, has been clamoring for an international conference on the continent's debt. Your recent journey to Europe and the United States illustrates the concern over this issue. So, how far have we gone with that conference as of now, and are there chances of its being held in the near future?

[Traore] Yes, indeed, what you have just mentioned is one of the concerns of the OAU and its member-states. The current OAU chairman was assigned to contact the partners in development so as to inform them and draw their

attention to the issue. As of today, we can affirm that most of Africa's partners in development have agreed to examine the debt question at an international conference.

[Mbogo] Mr President, here is one last question on this particular subject: What does Africa really expect from such a conference, if it is ever held: rescheduling, partial reduction, or total cancellation of this debt?

[Traore] It must be said that already in December 1987 when the OAU made this decision, it announced that the member-states have undertaken to pay their debts, but that the governments of the states must be put in optimal condition to be able to honor this commitment. So, we are not asking for rescheduling, and we are not asking for cancellation either. We are only asking them to give each of the member-states the right conditions so as to enable the governments to honor their commitments. [end recording]

Mengistu Opens Conference

EA2407184689 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] The 25th ordinary assembly of the heads of state and government of the OAU opened today with a keynote address by Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam urging member states to rally behind the people of Namibia on the eve of the territory's independence in the light of disruptive machinations by the racist Pretoria regime. President Mengistu also called for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime for its inhuman system of apartheid.

On Africa's crushing debt burden he said the OAU should stand firm on its stand to convene an international conference on the problem. In welcoming heads of state and government and other delegation leaders to the 25th summit, President Mengistu expressed Ethiopia's pleasure in hosting the annual OAU session.

Mubarak Speaks 24 Jul

NC2407193289 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1645 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Speech by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the OAU summit in Addis Ababa, following his election as the new OAU chairman—live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: Allow me to express my own appreciation and that of the Egyptian people for the honor you have accorded me by electing me chairman of this OAU session. I regard this as a task with which you are entrusting me at this critical juncture in the African struggle and as a gesture of appreciation for Egypt's African role and its devotion in the service of African causes. Egypt was the host of the first OAU summit in 1964.

I assure you of my own gratitude and that of my country for your great gesture of trust. I pledge to you that I will do my utmost to consolidate African will and to achieve our common aspirations for peace, progress, and closer cooperation and solidarity among our great peoples.

The Egyptian people are proud to be a member of the African family and to be bound to you by ties of history, civilization, and common interests. The Egyptian people can never forget your noble loyalty and the earnest friendship you have shown in the support you gave them in every stage of their struggle and under all conditions. Your support to our people is an unforgettable historical fact which our people remember with gratitude. Your continued support and true friendship are things which I have personally experienced in many situations and for which I will always be grateful. I am confident that we will be able to achieve our legitimate goals and noble objectives through close cooperation and a sense of common goals and direction.

Allow me to speak on your behalf and express the deepest gratitude to the brothers who chaired earlier sessions of this great organization and who worked assiduously for and made great achievements to common African efforts.

In particular, I point to the great work of brother President Moussa Traore, who has engaged in continuous action to serve African causes, deepen the ties of friendship and brotherhood among all African countries, and defend African interests in international arenas.

I had the chance to cooperate with him on more than one occasion. This provided an opportunity for me to observe firsthand his deep commitment to Africa, his devotion to serving our common causes, and his eagerness to perpetuate the spirit of solidarity among our struggling nations.

I also would like to note the great role of fraternal Ethiopia and its leader, President Mengistu Haile Mariam, who devotes much of his time and effort to African issues. He has facilitated the atmosphere of brotherhood, friendship, hospitality, and warm welcome that prevails in our meetings, an atmosphere that will help us succeed in accomplishing our glorious mission. As you may know, we in Egypt take special pride in our ties with Ethiopia, its people and leadership. We also attach great hope to the role Ethiopia is playing in this vital part of our great continent.

Brothers heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to review the stages we have passed through since our noble organization was first established or its success and failures in achieving our unanimous goals. You are well aware of this. Besides, my brother President Moussa Traore has discussed them fully in his valuable report.

However, it is appropriate for me in this respect to put forth my views of the areas on which I propose we concentrate in our moves next year. I hope that these views will receive your support and approval. I also hope that you will enrich them and add to them from your long experience.

The main points of my views can be presented as follows:

One, we need to promote African solidarity and use it to eliminate all the differences which still exist among our fraternal countries. Perhaps we should note here the fact that the African countries were the first to establish firm bases of solidarity and to achieve accord among themselves, disregarding ideological, geographical, and language differences. Such a position came into being because our predecessors recognized the nature of the ties linking our peoples. It was also due to the impossibility of conflict among their basic interests and because none of our peoples can achieve his interests at the expense of other peoples. All of us are in the same boat, facing the same challenges, fighting the same battles, and seeking to accomplish the same goals.

Our interests are identical and integrated. Nothing separated us except the policies of the forces of monopoly and division during colonial times. Therefore, we must focus much of our attention and action to contain the disputes which recently appeared among fraternal African states, regardless of their causes. We must prove once again that we are an example and that we are able to settle our transitory differences by accord, observance of the concept of African unity, and belief in unity of interests and fate.

Two, we must continue our firm confrontation with the racist aggression against our people in the southern part of our continent. Despite the victories we have achieved in confronting the racist regime in Pretoria and regardless of recent developments, we are pained and alarmed that this regime persists in its policies and actions based on racial segregation and discrimination in the ugliest form known. This regime continues to incarcerate the freedom fighters of the African National Congress in its prisons. It refuses to heed the voice of the international community or respect human rights and international law. It disregards human rights at a time when the entire world considers that respect for these rights is a basic condition for membership in the civilized world.

We cannot forget for one single moment that this regime continues to plot against our people in Namibia and places obstacles to their independence in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 of September 1978. The independence of Namibia will be the culmination of the continuous and persevering struggle waged by this people relentlessly and unhesitatingly since 1966 under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which embodies their just national hopes and aspirations and truly expresses their ambitions and goals. We firmly believe that no power, however great,

can stop or change the course of history. Our joy will be complete when Namibia's independence is proclaimed on 1 April 1990 and when this fraternal country joins our noble organization. That day will be holiday for all African peoples, a day that heralds the removal of racist domination from every inch of pure African soil.

Three, decisive action is needed to confront the economic challenges obstructing our march, now that these challenges and the resulting problems have become a horrific danger that not only stifles development efforts and frustrates all the serious work our peoples are doing, but also threatens our very existence and survival and undermines our ability to take firm steps forward and achieve minimum security and progress for future generations. We do not intend to put the blame on others or blame this or that party. We will never shirk our responsibilities nor look for a scapegoat. We are peoples who have inherited unjust economic situations for reasons beyond our control. We found ourselves confronted with economic systems which we had no part in creating. These systems are not confined to the policies and terms of financing, but have expanded to arranging the transactions of international trade within a framework that does not ensure justice to those countries that produce raw materials and import food and the means of production.

At a time when all the African countries are making enormous efforts to achieve development, increase production, and raise the level of services to the masses, we find that these countries, without exception, suffer from the effects and pressure of inflation from abroad, instability of export revenues, a lack of an influx of new capital, mounting budget deficits, and a debt burden which has reached intolerable limits, along with the natural disasters that beset many parts of Africa.

We are fully prepared to make the necessary sacrifices in meeting these challenges. We will do what it takes to tackle these problems, particularly the problem of the debt, which has infested almost every African country with its destructive consequences. At the end of 1988, the total indebtedness of African nations had surpassed \$230 billion. This represents approximately 24 percent of the total income of all African nations. The burden of servicing the debt in some African countries has come to represent between 200 and 300 percent of their total exports.

We have taken note of this problem in previous OAU sessions and called for an international conference to resolve it. Recent OAU chairmen have all addressed this problem. This is particularly true of brother President Kenneth Kaunda, the great African leader who has taught us many things. It is also true of brother President Moussa Traore. Both have made strenuous efforts to persuade friendly countries to respond to our wish for a just and practical solution to this debilitating problem.

In continuation of these same efforts, I have taken action together with my brother President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, the Venezuelan president, and the Indian prime

minister. We made a proposal to the Group of Seven industrial countries during their 15th summit in Paris on 15 July 1989 that dialogue between South and North be resumed as a first step toward holding an international conference on the debt issue. We feel that this proposal, with which I hope you agree, was necessary by virtue of the very failure of the negotiations held between the North and the South under the auspices of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in 1980 and in a special UN General Assembly session in the same year.

The gap between the positions of the two sides has grown since 1980. This prompted the seventh session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva in 1987 to call for the establishment of a new international order and for the resumption of dialogue. The collapse of dialogue was not the only problem. Actually, many industrial nations have gone back on promises which they made in the 1970's.

We in the Third World believe in dialogue rather than confrontation and negotiation rather than conflict. Therefore, we find it necessary at this critical juncture to call for the revival of this dialogue. The initial reaction to our call by the major industrial nations has been rather positive. One of the leaders of these countries said that the problem of relations between rich and poor nations has already become an issue of conscience in the northern communities.

This is an issue which we have to follow through until the desirable results are achieved—namely, a more even distribution of the great burden that threatens the foundation of the entire world economy and thus constitutes a common threat to the rich and the poor, the debtor and the creditor alike.

The protection of the African environment is linked to the economic problem. Unless we protect this environment, it will be difficult for us to maintain a secure life on our land. We followed the first conference of the African environment ministers that convened in Cairo in December in 1985 and the subsequent ministerial conference that convened in Nairobi last month. We hope that the resolutions passed during these meetings will be implemented. We also hope that the industrial countries will cooperate with us in confronting this problem effectively.

Four, we must promote Arab-African cooperation that emanated from the first Arab-African summit that convened in Cairo in 1977. That conference laid down the principles of cooperation and outlined mechanisms for achieving it. We believe that nothing can preclude this cooperation from becoming an established reality felt by our peoples who struggle for the same goals.

It is true to state that the fraternal African countries have always supported the Arab issues firmly and honorably. The African position has always been characterized by

nobility and by living up to principles and values. This was particularly manifest in the collective African support for the fraternal Palestinian people in their struggle for their right to regain their land and legitimate rights, foremost among which is their natural right to self-determination and freedom as an indispensable prerequisite for a just and permanent peace in which all peoples of the region will enjoy security and stability.

It is fair to state that the fraternal Arab countries endorse the African issues as their own and sympathize with the African people's right to complete their liberation and achieve development and progress. There is room to revive this dialogue and enrich bilateral cooperation in all fields according to priorities and common goals.

Brother presidents of the fraternal African countries, ladies and gentlemen, these are my feelings as I receive your fraternal assignment. All I can say is that I will spare no efforts in performing this duty. I hope I will meet your expectations. I do not doubt that I can always depend on your support and advice because this has been my experience with you in all situations. Long live Africa's human struggle for peace, freedom, and progress. Glory be to the heroic martyrs of African struggle. My greetings to you. May God grant us success and may God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Mubarak Meets With 'Arafat

NC2407212289 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] President Husni Mubarak met this evening with Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine. They discussed developments in the Palestinian issue and the moves to give momentum to the peace efforts in the region.

Mubarak Chairs Bureau

EA2507132589 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0400 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] The 25th ordinary session of OAU heads of state elected bureau members and adopted its agenda yesterday evening. The following were elected bureau members of the 25th summit:

President Husni Mubarak of Egypt was elected current chairman of the OAU. The leaders of Zimbabwe, Senegal, Kenya, Djibouti, and Sierra Leone were elected first, second, third, fourth and fifth vice chairmen respectively. The heads of delegations of Zaire, Cape Verde, Cameroon, and Algeria were elected sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth vice chairmen.

The 11-point agenda adopted by the session includes political, (economic) and other questions concerning the continent. The election of the organization's secretary-general is also one of the main items on the agenda. Southern Africa in general and the Namibian independence process in particular, are some of the political [words indistinct] be discussed by the summit. The other

important item on the agenda is the isolation of South Africa from the international community because of its apartheid system. Africa's foreign debt, the formation of the African economic community, and the cooperation needed within the continent for the realization of this community, will also be debated by the leaders.

Mubarak Continues Contacts

NC2507081089 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today continued his meetings with African leaders attending the summit in Addis Ababa.

He met this morning with Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh. The two presidents discussed African summit agenda. The two presidents also reviewed bilateral relations in all fields and ways to promote them.

President Mubarak then received Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche, head of his country's delegation to the summit.

Both meetings were attended by Dr 'Isamat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Mubarak To Continue Efforts

NC2507111089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0831 GMT
25 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 Jul (MENA)—OAU Chairman President Husni Mubarak has reiterated his determination to continue the efforts initiated by Malian President Moussa Traore, chairman of the previous OAU session, to resolve Africa's problems, particularly the issues of Namibia, the Moroccan Sahara, the Libyan-Chadian dispute, and the Senegalese-Mauritanian dispute, in addition to the issues of indebtedness and the Arab-African dialogue.

In statements to reporters following his meeting with the Burkinabe President today, President Mubarak said: We know that President Traore put much effort into resolving the African countries' problems, and we are eager to see a spirit of cohesion, love, and cooperation in Africa.

Asked about the absence of certain African leaders from the summit, the president said: All leaders have their own concerns. He added: No president can stay away from his country for an extended period. Besides, he said, 12 presidents had already attended the Paris summit.

Moi Meets Sudan's Al-Bashir

EA2507132989 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, who is currently in Addis Ababa attending the OAU summit, today at his villa held discussions with the Sudanese leader Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir. [passage omitted]

'Arafat Meets Tanzanian President

JN2507172189 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] In Addis Ababa, brother president leader Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi to discuss bilateral relations, the latest developments in the Palestine question, and Arab-African relations. President Mwinyi stressed to Abu-'Ammar Tanzania's firm support for the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's struggle to establish their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital. The meeting was attended on the Tanzanian side by Minister of State for Regional Administration Charles Kileo and the director of the Middle East and Africa department at the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry. It was attended on the Palestinian side by Jamal al-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Salman al-Hirsi, adviser to the commander in chief for African affairs; and 'Abd-al-'Aziz Abu-Ghawsh, Palestine's ambassador to Tanzania.

'Arafat Meets Sierra Leone President

JN2507183389 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Brother President Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met yesterday with His Excellency Joseph Momoh, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone. They conducted a comprehensive review of bilateral relations. President Momoh stressed his country's firm support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO to achieve their national goals. He stressed Sierra Leone's unequivocal backing of the Palestinian peace initiative announced by President Abu-'Ammar before the UN General Assembly in Geneva in December.

President Momoh informed President 'Arafat of his country's decision to grant full diplomatic recognition and immunity to the embassy of the state of Palestine. Brother President 'Arafat thanked his brother, President Momoh, for these friendly stands.

On the Sierra Leonean side, the meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma and the country's representative at the United Nations. On the Palestinian side, the meeting was attended by brother Jamal al-Surani, PLO Executive Committee member; brother Salman al-Hirfi, the commander in chief's advisor for African affairs; and brother Jihad al-Wazir, son of martyr leader Abu-Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir].

Nigeria Proposes Strategy on Debts

AB2507174089 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Nigeria has proposed a three-point strategy for the solution of Africa's debt problem. Addressing the OAU in Addis Ababa today, the Chief of General Staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, said the first approach will be to address official debts owed to creditor nations on bilateral basis. Such debts, in his opinion, should qualify for outright cancellation. Another approach is to set up a special aid consultative group under the Economic Commission for Africa with the active support from the World Bank, the IMF, and the African Development Bank. Vice Admiral Aikhomu suggested that the third approach should be the establishment of an international agency to purchase existing debts owed to banks by African countries. This, he said, should be done at the discount of up to 80 percent.

Mengistu Receives Visiting Leaders

EA2507215089 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam has held talks with various African heads of state, representatives, the UN secretary-general and the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] leader, who are all attending the 25th OAU heads of state session. The ETHIOPIA NEWS AGENCY palace reporter, Asefa Seyum, has reported the following details over the phone:

[Begin Seyum recording] Those received in turn by Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam at ceremonies held at the national palace and the office at Africa Hall were: President Kenneth Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia; Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali and outgoing chairman of the OAU; President Hasan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti; President Daniel arap Moi of the Republic of Kenya; President Ali Saibou of the Republic of Niger; Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe; General Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone; the UN secretary-general, Perez de Cuellar; the leader of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma; and Abdurahman Jama Barre, foreign minister of Somalia.

Comrade President Mengistu exchanged views with the African leaders on ways of further promoting Ethiopia's relations and friendship with the respective countries based on the will and mutual interests of their peoples, as well as on ways of strengthening peace, which is the crucial issue of the time, and on continental issues in general.

Comrade President Mengistu also held talks with the UN secretary-general and the leader of SWAPO on the situation in Africa and its surrounding areas. For their part, the African leaders, Mr Perez de Cuellar, and the SWAPO leader affirmed to Comrade President Mengistu that they regard Ethiopia as a good example, due to the measures it has taken for the sake of peace and its unshakeable position.

Present during the talks were Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, Political Bureau member of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and foreign minister, as well as the ambassadors of the countries in the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Kaunda Urges End to Eritrean Aid

AB2507212589 Dakar PANA in English 1708 GMT
25 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 July (PANA)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia on Tuesday urged newly elected OAU Chairman Husni Mubarak to appeal to Arab countries supporting the rebel movements in Ethiopia's Tigray and Eritria provinces to stop doing so.

"Go out and tell your brothers that it is wrong to support secessionist movements like this. You can do it. I implore you," Kaunda said.

Describing Mubarak as a "bridge" between Africans and Arabs, he said the Egyptian president should use his greatness as an Arab-African leader "to build this bridge properly."

Warning Africans to be vigilante so as not to fall prey to religious disunity, Kaunda said "we must be prepared to fight for Africa, regardless of religious creed. We must hold together as Africans."

Religious intolerance could tear the African Continent apart for the benefit of others, further cautioned Kaunda, a two-time chairman of the OAU.

He said the new Sudanese leader, 'Umar al-Bashir, who was present at the meeting, "has made some very good noises" and told him to be patient even if John Garang (leader of the southern Sudan rebel movement) had not responded to his peace initiatives.

"He, Al-Bashir should be patient because Garang has been suspicious of the (Khartoum) government for a long time." Kaunda said making it clear that he wanted genuine unity between Arabs and Africans.

Describing Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam an honest man Kaunda said, "we want his country to continue to prosper for the good of all the people of Ethiopia and Africa.

The Zambian leader identified the two main tasks confronting the continent as "the liberation of Africa, every land and every people, and the consolidation of the parts of Africa we have liberated."

Kaunda 'Saddened' by Aid

EA2607182289 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1800 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Leaders of various African countries continued to make speeches on African affairs today, the 2d day of the 25th OAU session of African heads of state. The leaders pointed out that Africans must give unprecedented support to the struggle being waged by Frontline States to withstand the destabilization and economic sabotage carried out by racist South Africa.

In their speeches today, the leaders reaffirmed their position that although there is a belief that Namibia will soon achieve independence, in line with the UN Security Council Resolution 435, Pretoria's machinations to block the process should not be viewed lightly.

The Zambian president, Kenneth Kaunda, said that the peace measures taken in Southern Africa, Ethiopia, and Sudan were encouraging signs, and asked OAU member states to give particular support to the peace initiative taken by Ethiopia to solve the problem in the northern part of the country. In his speech regarding the issue, the president stated that he had read and understood the peace initiative proposed by Ethiopia to solve the problem in the northern part of the country, adding that he found it a positive peace measure that augured a bright future for this historic country.

President Kaunda said that all Ethiopians must understand that Africans wish to see a historic and prosperous Ethiopia with its unity intact. The president went on to point out that he had been saddened by the support given by some Arab countries to forces that were on destructive missions in the northern part of our country, adding that this was wrong and that it was impossible to divide a single country.

He recalled that some Arab countries have been assisting the war that has been going on in the northern part of our country for 28 years, and he called on Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to use his power as chairman of the OAU and to explain that the assistance being given by these Arab countries was mistaken.

Other leaders who gave speeches were the presidents of Kenya, Burkina Faso, the SADR [Saharan Arab Democratic Republic], Sudan, the vice-president of Nigeria, and the president of the African Development Bank [words indistinct]

Mubarak Meets Angolan Official

NC2507183089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT
25 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 Jul (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Pedro de Castro Van Dunem Loy, Angolan minister of external relations, at his residence in Addis Ababa today. Following the meeting, the Angolan minister said that he had a message

for President Mubarak from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The message, which deals with developments in the situation in Angola, also contains congratulations to President Mubarak on his new OAU responsibilities.

Concerning the outcome of talks between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola opposition organization and the Angolan Government over national reconciliation, the minister said: We are currently in the negotiating stage. The talks, he stated, were stopped for consultations on 22 July and will resume on 31 July.

The Angolan minister expressed his belief that remarkable progress has been achieved in the negotiations despite the persistence of some problems which concern the government. This, he said, is particularly true following today's downing of a plane carrying 92 [as received] passengers, which constitutes a violation of the ceasefire. The Angolan minister affirmed that the current international guarantees are sufficient to ensure the holding of fair elections in Namibia.

Compaore Addresses Summit 25 Jul

*AB2507213289 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 25 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Popular Front, Captain Blaise Compaore, today addressed the 25th summit of the OAU during which he outlined the main themes of the summit. The summit, he said, was marked by some notes of optimism concerning peace and regional conflicts. That is why, concerning Namibia, Burkina Faso supports the efforts of the United Nations for the integral implementation of Resolution 435 of the Security Council. Burkina Faso also supports the measures adopted by the OAU for the implementation of the independence process.

For peace to return to southern Africa, Capt Blaise Compaore said, it is necessary to impose global and compulsory sanctions on Pretoria and elaborate an aid program for Frontline States. Concerning the Middle East, peace will only be reestablished through the exercise of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. For the chairman of the Popular Front, the proclamation of the Palestinian state is a gain. Furthermore, the head of state insisted on Africa's economic situation. [passage omitted]

Algeria's Bessaieh Meets Leaders

*LD2607133989 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT
26 Jul 89*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26/7/89 (AP)—Off work during the 25th OAU summit, held in Addis Ababa, Boualem Bessaieh, foreign affairs minister, had talks Tuesday with the Senegalese President Abdou Diouf to whom he handed a message from President Chadli Bendjedid.

Talks dealt with international topical issues and bilateral relations.

Bessaieh also had separate talks with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia on the situation in the African Continent and means of reinforcing Afro-Arab solidarity and with president of the South West African People's Organization, Sam Nujoma on the process of independence Namibia.

Al-Bashir Interviewed

*NC2607105589 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT
26 Jul 89*

[By Veronica forwood]

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 26 (AFP)—Sudan's military ruler General 'Umar Hasan Ahmed Al-Bashir said here Wednesday that he had agreed with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam to try to bring peace to each other's countries.

In an exclusive interview with Agence France-Presse Gen. al-Bashir, who met President Mengistu during the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit here, said, "We believe that each of us has got a certain influence or leverage on dissident groups and that both sides should exploit the leverage we have to solve the problems in both our countries".

Gen. al-Bashir, who seized power in Khartoum on June 30 and immediately announced his intention to seek peace talks with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of John Garang, on Tuesday announced a one-month extension to a ceasefire he declared after taking power.

Speaking at the OAU summit, the Sudanese leader renewed calls for peace talks with the SPLA and also extended a one-month amnesty to armed opponents of the government.

An anticipated meeting here between Gen. al-Bashir and Colonel Garang failed to take place.

President Mengistu's government last month offered peace talks to the rebel Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which has been conducting a 28-year-old separatist war in the northern province.

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter is expected in the Ethiopian capital later Wednesday in connection with his offer to mediate in the peace process.

Meanwhile, Gen. al-Bashir said Wednesday that his government would also meet with the Eritreans.

The Sudanese leader said his National Salvation Revolutionary government had sent a message to Col. Garang "inviting him to commence dialogue between us and to specify a venue".

The message also said that all the problems could be put on the negotiating table. So far Col. Garang had made no reply, Gen. al-Bashir said.

Gen. al-Bashir said he had held meetings in Addis Ababa with several African leaders and sought their help in bringing peace to Sudan, including Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, the newly-elected chairman of the OAU, and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

Following these contacts, he felt sure that "the way was now being paved for a solution to the problem".

According to reliable sources here Gen. al-Bashir also met with former Sudanese Foreign Minister Mansur Khalid, now political advisor to the SPLA while President Mubarak held a discreet meeting with Col. Garang.

The SPLA, which has been fighting since 1983 for the creation of a secular state in Sudan to free the mainly Christian and animist south from Islamic domination by the north, has been seeking assurances from the Sudanese government about its intentions in relation to previous peace accords.

The SPLA has also in particular objected to the Islamic shari'a law, especially its criminal code which lays down floggings and amputations.

The criminal code is currently frozen but the SPLA wants to see it removed from the statute book.

Referring to the shari'a issue, Gen. al-Bashir said, "it's a very sensitive question to be tackled."

"In the final solution we are not going to impose certain religions on anybody or have any religion dominate another," he said, adding: "If Moslems want shari'a they can have it applied on them strictly but it will not be for other religious groups."

Addressing the summit Wednesday, Gen. al-Bashir said his military junta had seized power to save the country from a spiral of economic and political deterioration caused by the continuing war in the south.

He described himself and his military colleagues as "sons of Sudan", who had "no obedience except to the motherland".

Western Sahara's Abdelaziz Speaks

LD2607131589 Algiers APS in English 1128 GMT
26 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26/7/89 (APS)—Mohamed Abdelaziz took the floor Tuesday before the summit of the OAU, to cite the situation in Western Sahara and southern Africa, notably the process of independence in Namibia. Abdelaziz also insisted on the necessity to reach with Morocco a global political accord through a

direct dialogue for not only the organization of an authentic referendum of self-determination in Western Sahara and to think about the future of the Morocco-Sahrawi relations.

Mubarak's Closing Speech

NC2607172089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT
26 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 Jul (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak delivered a speech at the closing session of the African summit conference in Addis Ababa this evening. He praised the spirit of fraternity and solidarity and the awareness of common goals and challenges that prevailed during the conference.

His excellency expressed the hope that this conference would constitute a starting point in the march toward a better future for all the African peoples.

In his speech, the president emphasized the enormous burden of continuous serious work entailed in the efforts to achieve the goals outlined by the conference—that is, the attainment of solidarity among the African peoples and the resolution of African disputes.

The text of the speech is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Dear brother heads of states, brother heads of delegations: Over a period of 3 days, we have met in an atmosphere permeated with a spirit of fraternity and solidarity and an awareness of common goals and challenges and of the importance of the current phase of our struggle for the total liberation of every inch of good African soil, the entrenchment of the African will and independence, and the consolidation of creative cooperation among all our peoples in all parts of the continent.

I am happy to state that our debates during all the meetings were conducted with complete objectivity and commitment and in a manner on which we congratulate all those who participated in this 25th conference. We hope this conference will be a starting point in our march toward a better future for all the African peoples.

If our work during this conference has been an extension of the major work we have carried out in recent years, I would like to record the gratitude of all of us to brother Moussa Traore, chairman of the previous OAU session, as well as our appreciation for his wise leadership of the African march during his chairmanship. I would also like record our determination to continue to work with the same spirit of responsibility as the leaders who preceded us, so that the march may be continuous and the steps interlinked and integrated in order to achieve the noble goals for which we are working.

Dear brothers: The world is going through an extremely important phase of development as it enters the last decade of the 20th century. Undoubtedly, this phase will

have a clear impact on the future of international relations, whether as a result of the growing tendency to build international relations on a foundation of harmony and dialogue and reduced polarization, or as a result of the increasing role of the new economic blocs. The importance of these in the future could exceed that of the political and military conglomerations that we have seen emerge and have experienced since the end of World War II.

We in Africa cannot live in isolation from these events and developments or hold on to concepts that will be obsolete in the near future. Also, we cannot be content merely to look on at these developments and their results. We must share in their making and play an effective role in promoting and steering them in line with our principles and interests. We are playing this role as a cohesive African group and as political forces in the Nonaligned Movement that brings us together with our partners in the Third World. In the future we must not be distracted from confronting our problems and the affairs of our daily life, which, though rife with problems and difficulties, hold many hopes.

If we cast a look at what is going on in our glorious continent, we will find that although the unjust racist practices in South Africa are continuing and disputes among fraternal countries have cropped up in several areas, there is hope on the horizon. The banners of freedom will soon fly in Namibia, while the apartheid regime in South Africa is entering a real crisis. Brother struggler Oliver Tambo expressed this fact truly when he said that this regime has lost the ability to undertake a strategic initiative. In addition, there are indications that the OAU has succeeded in reconciling fraternal countries and eliminating differences among them. This, however, does not negate the fact that we must assume burdens of hard and continuous work if we are to reach our goals, which we have indeed decided at this conference. This is represented in the following:

First, it was agreed to convene an urgent meeting in Harare on 21 August of the provisional committee of the presidents of the African countries bordering South Africa.

Second, it was agreed vigilantly to follow up the developments in Namibia over the next few months, particularly the elections which must be conducted in a quiet and impartial atmosphere under the supervision of the United Nations, the role of which we appreciate. We hope that this role will culminate in keeping away South Africa's terror squads and preventing them from marring the elections.

Third, it was agreed to continue the intensive efforts that brother President Omar Bongo, in his capacity as chairman of the ad hoc committee on the Chadian-Libyan dispute, exerted to resolve this dispute and find a just settlement. I will be quite ready to participate in and support these efforts.

Fourth, it was agreed to set up a committee chaired by me to continue the mediation efforts that President Moussa Traore began and to exert goodwill efforts to reach a comprehensive and peaceful settlement to the crisis between fraternal Mauritania and Senegal on the basis of the principles of the OAU Charter.

Dear brothers: Out of Egypt's commitment to its historic responsibility, and because of your own sense of responsibility, I am dutybound to address you frankly. I would like to begin by emphasizing that I believe in the need for frankness and openness among ourselves when we are required to address any particular worrying issue that may disturb our ties. The succession of recent events in various parts of our glorious continent have caused legitimate concerns to those who are preoccupied by the question of future relations within our cohesive family and are anxious that these relations should follow a sound course. Concern and anxiety are, no doubt, necessary and praiseworthy because they reveal a genuine interest in deepening the roots of amity and harmony and in enhancing the feeling of unity, and in avoiding the negative factors that threaten sedition and may shake our march and torpedo our unity.

I would like to tell these brothers honestly, proudly, and amicably that in addressing these events and analyzing their causes we must not exaggerate them, hasten to make generalizations, or jump to certain conclusions and view them as taken for granted. These events are individual and isolated and responsibility and fault should be borne by the parties involved. We must confront these negative phenomena with a dynamic and active approach and firm determination. We must refuse to accept the concepts of the continent's divisions on geographic bases, on the basis of groupings in the north, south, east, and west, on cultural or linguistic bases, or on racial differences such as Arab-African and non-Arab. These concepts are no longer fit to steer the African movement. These concepts are no longer congruous with the realities of the age, even if we admit that they are vestiges from obsolete colonialist times and that we did not play an outstanding role in shaping the events of those times.

In the forthcoming stage, I will devote more time, effort, and attention to confronting these phenomena, placing them in their right context and sound framework. I am certain that you all will take the same position, because we proceed from this commitment.

Dear brothers, presidents, and prime ministers: We are not exaggerating when we stress that we feel deeply concerned about the worsening economic crisis and the ever-increasing burdens of debt servicing, which, indeed, threatens development and presages the further deterioration of the economic situation in most parts of Africa at a time when our peoples are looking forward to a better future. We welcome the positive initiatives undertaken by certain friendly countries to alleviate these burdens and to achieve

a fairer international economic system in order to safeguard the interests of all parties. However, we must stress that these overtures, which we appreciate, do not rise to the level of the challenge and are insufficient to deal with all implications of the problem.

For this reason, we still call for an international conference to be held on African debts in accordance with the resolution we adopted during the extraordinary summit held in December 1987. We need not say that by convening such a conference we do not aim to enter into a confrontation with anyone; we want this conference to be a channel for dialogue and negotiation and a means for exchanging views in an atmosphere permeated with an awareness of the challenges facing the human community.

Within this context, the conference has authorized me to take the necessary steps to enable Africa to contribute effectively to the revival of the North-South dialogue in accordance with the initiative that I and my brother Abdou Diouf propounded in Paris recently.

Meanwhile, we support the stand of the fraternal African states participating in the negotiations for the conclusion of the fourth Lome agreement with the EEC. We also believe that it is necessary to secure renewable resources for the African Development Fund and the international development organization that are more tangible than those they secured in the past.

Dear brothers, words cannot express my happiness at having worked with you day and night during the past few days in an atmosphere of sincere fraternity and profound amity. All I can say is that the discussions we conducted in a team spirit increased my pride in belonging, with you, to the African family and in sharing the friendship that binds me to all of you.

I give you my pledge that I will do everything in my power to fulfill the great hopes we attach to our work in the African arena in the coming year, and that I will always adhere in my work to objectivity and the values our preceding founding leaders laid down for this august organization. In my work, I will greatly rely on your sincere assistance and your readiness to uphold the trust and carry out the mission.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to express the hope that our ranks will be complete soon and that the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco will resume its OAU membership and perform its role in this all-embracing African club.

Allow me to express profound thanks and appreciation to the OAU general secretariat. It has exerted great efforts to prepare for this conference and has contributed to its being held in such an honorable manner.

Long live the unity of the African struggle. Long live the march of African solidarity on the path of freedom, dignity, and progress. May God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

'Arafat Speaks at Summit

JN2607183189 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Speech by Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, at the OAU summit in Addis Ababa on 25 July—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency President Moussa Traore, OAU chairman; brother heads of state and prime ministers of friendly African states; brother comrade struggler leaders of liberation movements; brother UN secretary general; brother secretary general of the OAU; brothers and sisters:

It pleases me on behalf of the Palestinian people, on behalf of my brother members of the Palestinian delegation, and in my own name to extend my deep thanks to my brother and comrade, President Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and president of Socialist Ethiopia [as heard], for the friendly and hospitable Ethiopian people and also for this good soil, the soil of Ethiopia, which hosts the OAU headquarters as well as its conferences.

It is a good opportunity for me to thank my brother, President Mengistu Haile Mariam, for his principled positions in support of the heroic struggle being waged by our Palestinian people and for the good reception and hospitality accorded to us since we arrived in this beautiful capital, Addis Ababa.

On this occasion, permit me, Your Excellency President Brother Moussa Traore, to extend to your person our thanks, gratitude, and deep appreciation for the important efforts that you exerted during your chairmanship of the respected OAU as you worked to embody its ideals and principles and endeavored to achieve its objectives through your well-known wisdom and courage.

It also pleases me on this occasion, the occasion of the convening of this highly regarded conference of yours, to extend to you all—on behalf of our Palestinian people; on behalf of their valiant intifadah [uprising]; on behalf of our martyrs, wounded, and prisoners; and on behalf of the stone-throwing children who are resisting the racist Israeli occupation—our deep thanks, appreciation, and gratitude for your brotherly and friendly positions vis-a-vis the just struggle being waged by our people.

Brother president, sisters and brothers: Our Palestinian Arab people, who are continuing their heroic struggle to attain their full national independence, harbor great sentiments of gratitude to you and your struggling peoples for the positions that you have taken backing and supporting our just struggle—these positions that set the example for

integration of the struggles being waged by peoples and for the connections interlinking their struggles, which seek the extrication of their national independence; the termination of all forms and types of colonialism; and the creation of prospects for a free and peaceful development of peoples in their march toward growth and economic, social, cultural, and civilizational development.

Our Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, have felt the weight and importance of your brotherly positions, which sincerely support their just struggle. These positions had a direct role in enhancing our people's struggle and their blessed, escalating intifadah, which seeks to terminate the Israeli occupation.

Brother president, there is no doubt that you have closely followed developments in the Palestine question since the last summit, particularly those pertaining to the historic resolutions that we adopted at the 19th session of our Palestine National Council, foremost among which is the proclamation of the establishment of the state of Palestine.

On this occasion, I feel that I am dutybound to reiterate our deep thanks and gratitude for your early and undelayed recognition of our Palestinian state and for your significant support for the Palestinian peace initiative, which I announced before the UN General Assembly in Geneva on 13 December.

Brother president, brothers and sisters: Our people are nowadays continuing their struggle and intifadah, displaying an unflinching firmness and a relentless resolve. The intifadah, as well as the Palestinian political struggle, have managed to provide the components of victory for our just struggle. All this is taking place through the firm and inseparable cohesion being maintained between the daily struggle being waged in the field on the one hand and the dynamism of the Palestinian political movement, which is forging ahead steadily and continuously.

You are aware of the size of the crimes and terrorist schemes perpetrated by the Israeli occupation; the human, economic, and cultural losses; the thousands of killed, wounded, and prisoners in the collective detention camps; the daily crimes against our children, women, and people; and the large economic and material losses.

We reiterate that all this will not prevent us from continuing our just struggle and abiding by our political program and the Palestinian peace initiative on the basis of a UN-sponsored international conference to be attended by the permanent members at the Security Council and all regional parties, including the PLO, and on the basis of international legitimacy and the decisions adopted through Resolutions 242 and 338. This is a strategic step to achieve a comprehensive settlement that will provide security and tranquillity to all the region's peoples and states, particularly the recognition of the inalienable, national rights of our Palestinian people, including their right to repatriation and self-determination.

Brother chairman, brothers, and sisters: Your summit convenes today amid new climate in international relations. This calls on us to assume pressing new duties with regard to persistent efforts to entrench international detente on the one hand and to turn its components into gains and interests for our peoples struggling for the sake of their national independence and development on all levels.

I want to underline the call addressed to us as well as to your respected organization in particular to embark on an effective and vital role so that our peoples will benefit from international detente.

I am fully confident that you, O brothers—the leaders and wisemen of Africa—recognize and appreciate the vital importance of this major issue, which has become the characteristic of contemporary international politics. Hence emerges the importance of continuing efforts to resolve suspended problems, including Cambodia, Afghanistan, Cyprus, South Africa, Latin and Central America, and the entrenchment of the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq.

However, at the same time we should face the developments that are taking place, particularly the economic crises that are facing our countries and peoples—the crises that are threatening the possibilities of our people's development, security, and future. At the top of these crises are the huge debts accumulated on our people because the interest on these debts has largely exhausted the economies of our countries and peoples. This situation requires from us a serious and responsible move to face this difficult situation from a unified position.

Brother chairman: Our peoples' common struggle against colonialism, apartheid, and Zionism is one of the brilliant facts of this age. We are looking forward toward more support and solidarity from you at these decisive historical moments of the struggle of our people in Namibia, South Africa, and Palestine for the sake of freedom and independence.

I am confident that the struggle will be reinforced against the two racist regimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv. I would like to reiterate our Palestinian people's absolute support for and firm solidarity with the struggle of our brothers in Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, the sole, legitimate representative of the fraternal Namibian people. We are confident that their victory is imminent. I am certain that we will soon congratulate our friend, Sam Nujoma, president of the State of Namibia. This calls on us to support him, his movement, and people at this decisive moment of Namibia's history.

We also reiterate our support for the struggling African confrontation states. I address my special greetings to struggler Comrade Nelson Mandela, the symbol of steadfastness and challenge.

Finally, brother chairman, please accept our wishes for the success for your conference in the interests of Africa and the friendly peoples under your courageous and wise leadership.

We will march together until victory.

Long live Africa, free and independent. Long live Palestinian-African friendship. Long live Arab-African cooperation.

'Arafat Meets African Leaders

JN2607185589 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Within the framework of his visit to the Ethiopian capital to attend the OAU summit being held in Addis Ababa, brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the State of Palestine and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has embarked on an intensive diplomatic move with a number of African leaders and heads of African delegations.

Yesterday, brother Abu-'Ammar met with Robert Mugabe, president of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement; President Sam Nojuma; and brother Hedi Baccouche, Tunisian prime minister. Brother Abu-'Ammar also met with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

During these visits, the African leaders and the UN secretary general were briefed on the Nazi practices carried out by the Zionist occupation authorities against our Palestinian masses, who are continuing their blessed intifadah [uprising] to achieve their legitimate right to their homeland and to establish their independent Palestinian state on their homeland with Jerusalem as its capital under their sole, legitimate leadership, the PLO.

Tanzania's Salim New Secretary General

EA2607171089 Dakar PANA in English 1600 GMT
26 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 Jul (PANA)—Tanzania's Deputy Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, 47, has been elected secretary general of the OAU. Salim defeated the incumbent, Ide Oumarou, 52, of Niger, in a vote conducted by the assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU meeting in Addis Ababa on Wednesday.

Summit Passes Resolutions, Concludes

EA2607213389 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1800 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] The 25th OAU heads of state and government summit wound up its deliberations this evening, after passing resolutions on political, economic, and social issues.

According to a statement by the OAU assistant secretary general, Sylvester Nsanzimana, the president of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, presented a report on South Africa with reference to the 52d meeting of the Africa liberation coordination committee. After

assessing the report, OAU heads of state adopted the report on Namibia and South Africa. They also accepted the resolutions of the 49th and 50th OAU ministerial council and passed resolutions on the African [word indistinct] of the environment.

They assessed and adopted the report of the ad hoc committee on the conflict between Chad and Libya, which was chaired by President Omar Bongo of Gabon. They adopted two resolutions on the Middle East and Palestinian question. The leaders decided that a program should be mapped out to create an African economic community after strengthening economic cooperation among African countries. They also gave directives to the OAU secretary general on preparing the groundwork for operations by the African drought and emergency organization.

Resolution on Human Rights Passed

EA2607201489 Dakar PANA in English 1800 GMT
26 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 July (PANA)—The assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU on Wednesday urged member states who have not already done so to ratify the African Charter on Human and People's Rights. Only 30 countries have so far ratified the Charter, out of a total of 50 members of the OAU.

In a resolution following its three-day meeting in Addis Ababa, the OAU summit said that the promotion and protection of Human and People's Rights were essential ingredients for the advancement of African peoples and the realization of their development aspirations.

The summit adopted the report of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, and requested the OAU secretary general to find solutions [words indistinct] financial and personnel problems raised by the Commission. The Commission, which is headquartered in Banjul, Gambia, has among other things invited OAU member states to adopt 21 October as "African Day of Human Rights". The Commission has also invited all OAU states signatory to the Charter to establish national committees on human rights and introduce the teaching of human and people's rights at all levels of their educational systems.

Countries that have not ratified the Charter include Angola, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast], Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland and Tunisia according to the annual report of the Commission submitted to the OAU summit.

End to U.S. Aid For UNITA Urged

EA2607214889 Dakar PANA in English 1845 GMT
26 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 July (PANA)—The OAU summit in Addis Ababa on Wednesday called on U.S. President George Bush to stop all military and financial

assistance to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The summit further called on the U.S. Congress to suspend all assistance to UNITA and to support the efforts of Africa to bring peace and national reconciliation in Angola. The summit endorsed the peace plan and reconciliation reached between the Angolan Government and UNITA in Gbadolite, Zaire, on 22nd June 1989 and called on the international community to support the initiatives for national reconciliation in Angola.

Debt Reduction Called for

EA2607220789 Dakar PANA in English 1900 GMT
26 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 Jul (PANA)—The OAU summit in Addis Ababa on Wednesday appealed to the international community to provide meaningful reduction of the African debt and debt service burden. The summit also appealed for a "significant inflow of financial resources to African countries."

In a final session resolution following three days of deliberations, the summit said it was gravely concerned by Africa's mounting external debt, the heavy debt-service burden and the continuing deterioration in socio-economic conditions in Africa. The summit, convinced of the efficacy of an international conference in tackling Africa's external debt crisis, renewed its call for the convening of an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness.

New General Secretary Views Goals

AB2607200989 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT
26 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, July 26 (AFP)—Tanzanian Defence Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, elected secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Wednesday, pledged to work for Africa's economic recovery as he took the oath of office here.

Mr. Salim, who defeated a bid by Niger's Ide Oumarou to continue his four-year term at OAU chief executive, said he was taking over in peculiarly difficult circumstances.

Africa was struggling under a 230-billion-dollar external debt and was close to "economic disintegration" against a background of acute human suffering and dependency on food imports, he explained. "Runaway inflation has nearly crippled the economies of most of our countries," he said, adding that all of Africa was wrestling with some form of structural adjustment programme.

"We must work hard to shake off Africa's image by which poverty is taken for granted."

He said there was "urgent need" for a development charter following the Lagos Plan of Action.

The Tanzanian minister, who is also a former U.N. official, said there were necessary political choices to make on issues such as the environment. Dumping of toxic waste on the continent causing contamination of water supplies and there was urgent need for environmental programmes. [sentence as received]

Human rights in Africa needed new attention, he added, stressing the need for "a culture of institutionalised regard for human rights," he said.

He also pointed out that the struggle for liberation was far from being over in South Africa, although recent events had shown that apartheid was "showing visible cracks."

The United Nations would have to remain vigilant to ensure the proper implementation of its Security Council Resolution 435 leading to independence for Namibia.

Calling for unity and cooperation between African states, Mr Salim said: "The journey to economic emancipation will have to begin in earnest. We have taken the first faltering steps and need to find our legs and walk quickly. It will be a long journey." [passage omitted]

Momoh Attends Summit

AB2607084989 Freetown Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The president, Major General Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh, was among several African heads of state who attended the formal opening of the 25th summit of the OAU yesterday at the Africa Hall in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak was unanimously elected the new chairman of the organization, while President Momoh was elected the fifth of nine vice chairmen to assist President Mubarak in directing the affairs of the organization for the coming year. [passage omitted]

Earlier in several engagements, President Momoh received at his villa President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, President Ali Saibou of Niger, Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the PLO, and Mohamed Abdelaziz of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, with whom he discussed matters of bilateral and international interest. President Momoh is expected to deliver his maiden address to the conference today and afterwards address a press conference bordering on regional and international issues.

Burundi

Emergency Food Aid Requested To Combat Shortages *EA1907194289 Bujumbura Domestic Service in Swahili* 1130 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] In recent days there have been wholesale increases in the price of essential goods in the country and shortages of a number of commodities, including sugar, which has just about doubled in price, and beans which are a staple food for many citizens. As a result the prime minister's office and the Ministry of Planning, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, have drawn up plans to rectify this situation by tackling shortages and wholesale increases in the price of essential commodities. It is certain that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will shortly inform citizens of the government's measures to deal with this situation.

As a result of inadequate rainfall and plant disease this season, Burundi is faced with a big shortage of produce. Anything between 15 and 75 percent of crops have been spoiled. As a result our country will not be able to satisfy its food requirements in days to come. In view of this situation the government has appealed to friendly foreign states and international organizations to help overcome this situation. Our country would also like to receive emergency food aid, like beans, wheat, maize, dried or canned fish, canned meat and milk.

It is important to note that beans are a staple food for many people in this country. In view of this, there is a great need for aid in the form of this commodity. However, in order to be able to produce more next season, the Government of Burundi would also like to receive aid in the form of pesticides and mineral fertilizer.

Cameroon

'Profound' Public-Sector Restructuring Under Way *AB0607141289 Libreville Africa No 1 in French* 1830 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] There is profound restructuring going on in Cameroon involving the public sector. Under an agreement signed with the World Bank, 37 parastatals will be affected. Of this number 10 are in the agricultural sector, 19 in the industrial and commercial sector, and 8 under the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation.

Chad

Opposition Coalition Plans To Split Up 26 Jul *LD2607183589 Paris International Service in French* 1245 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] The Chadian opposition which is in a coalition under the Chadian Transitional National Government's [GUNT] umbrella since June 1988 is to split today. The Revolutionary and Democratic Council [CDR], the

Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT] 1st Army, the Western armed forces, and the Chadian People's and Armed Forces Revolutionary Movement have decided to end the coalition led by Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT. These four movements, which are soon to call a congress of all Chadian opposition forces, decided to split from Goukouni Oueddei as a result—I quote—of his political methods and approach. This communique was sent to us from Tripoli by Commander Najida, the leader of the [Chadian] Revolutionary Forces.

Foreign Minister Comments on Ties With Libya *JN0207111089 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic* 30 Jun 89 p 7

[By 'Awatif Mahmud Sharbash]

[Text] Chadian Foreign Minister Achiek Ibn Oumar talked to AL-AKHBAR and revealed for the first time the dangers his country had been exposed to before President Hissein Habre succeeded in eliminating the fragmentation that almost wreaked havoc in the country. The minister said: We in Chad look with confidence to the positive role Egypt could play to settle all the disputes between us and Libya. He expressed confidence that the good intentions of both countries will eventually lead to solving the disputes and differences which nearly wrecked relations between them at one time. He said that positive signs appeared on the horizon when Libya and Chad agreed to resume diplomatic relations.

Despite the few hours he spent in Cairo, AL-AKHBAR interviewed him about his and Africa's worries.

I asked the foreign minister about national unity in his country. He said: During the late seventies and early eighties there was a destructive civil war in the country during which all the governmental institutions collapsed and the country turned into a number of statelets controlled by feuding militias and factions. However, the political line followed by President Habre enabled Chad to overcome this embarrassing stage of its history. National unity returned on the military, political, and social levels. A central unified authority and unified national administration came about which organized the whole country under the control of the Armed Forces.

[Sharbash] How far have Chadian-Libyan relations reached?

[Ibn Oumar] During the past 8 months, some positive developments have taken place after military confrontation ended. One was a cease-fire between the two sides. It is still in force in general despite a few violations.

Libya's acceptance in establishing normal diplomatic relations, through the opening of a Libyan embassy in Ndjamena and a Chadian Embassy in Tripoli, is

undoubtedly a step toward accord. Before Libya did not recognize the existence of the legitimate government. It did not even recognize the existence of the State of Chad.

Direct negotiations started between us and Libya within the framework of the specialized committee stemming from the Organization of African Unity [OAU]. I met with Libyan Foreign Minister 'Azzuz al-Talhi in Libreville on 14 and 17 June. Despite that, it has been confirmed to us that the Libyan side is not ready to end its occupation of Chadian territory and respect our sovereignty over our territories.

He adds: Both peoples—the Chadians and Libyans—have no interests in confrontation where natural, historic, and good neighborly relations have existed since ancient times. We in Chad rely on the efforts of the friendly and sisterly countries to intervene on the Libyan side to respect Chad's sovereignty on its territories.

He said that Libya is ready to negotiate and accept anything except for the problem of the Aozou region. We in Chad believe that it is our right to take all defense precautions to protect our territories if the political solution is hampered and aggressions continue.

[Sharbash] What is your position on the Middle East problem and the Palestine question?

[Ibn Oumar] Our position is very clear. There are laws that protect the individual from being kicked out of his house onto the street, let alone kicking out a whole nation from its land. This goes against logic and human rights. We believe that the Palestinian people have the right to retrieve their legitimate national rights. We support the Arab League's positions on the need to convene the international conference in which the PLO takes part as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people until we realize a permanent and peaceful solution in the region.

[Sharbash] What do you think of nominating President Mubarak for the presidency of the OAU in its next round?

[Ibn Oumar] President Mubarak enjoys a good political status in Africa and the whole world. This status stems from his personality, in addition to the political status of Egypt's role in the African Continent throughout history.

The foreign minister continues: We can benefit from these positive signs so that President Husni Mubarak can contribute positively toward solving some of the important issues the African Continent is facing.

However, it is very difficult for us to say that the mere designation of President Mubarak as chairman of the OAU will be enough to solve the problems from which it is suffering. There are other international sides which have political, economic, and military influence in the continent. Presently, there is nothing to affirm that these

sides have a reasonable amount of good intention. There is a quiet dispute which will continue. However, President Mubarak's chairmanship of the OAU will enable the African people to confront this conflict under more positive circumstances.

Habre Issues Decree on Referendum Organization
AB2407221089 Ndjamená Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Text] The head of state, president of the republic, and chairman of the ministerial council, has issued a decree stipulating the duties of the constitutional committee on the organization of referendums.

Article 1: Apart from the attributions specified in Article 1 of decree No 433, Presidency of the Republic 88 of 8 July 1988, the constitutional committee is charged with the organization in close collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Territorial Administration of referendums relating to the adoption of the constitution.

Article 2: The constitutional committee will evaluate and administer the methods necessary for the organization of referendums and report to the president of the republic.

Article 3: The minister of interior and territorial administration will take the necessary steps to see the correct execution of the following operations: The administrative census of the people, the holding of consultations, the counting of votes, and the proclamation of results.

Article 4: The constitutional committee and the minister of interior and territorial administration can call for the services of any public, private civilian, or military organization and on any individual capable of helping it to accomplish this mission.

Article 5: The present decree takes effect from the date it has been signed. It will be published in the national gazette.

[Signed] El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the republic.

Sudanese Delegation Arrives With Al-Bashir Message
EA2207220089 Ndjamená Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] A delegation from the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council of Sudan has been in our country since this morning. The delegation, which is made up of General al-Tijani Edam al-Tahir and Colonel Faysi Madani Mukhtar, was welcomed at the airport by Planning and Cooperation Minister Soumaila Mohamat, assisted by the vice chairman of the National Consultative Council. Also present at the airport were diplomats of the (?two countries), our ambassador in Khartoum and the Sudanese ambassador to Chad.

Interviewed about the purpose of the visit to Chad, the leader of the delegation, Gen al-Tijani Edam al-Tahir, stated that he is the bearer of a message from: General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir to President Hissein Habre. He also disclosed that his delegation will take this opportunity to explain to the people of Chad the recent events in

Sudan. Gen al-Tijani added that whatever affects the security and stability of Chad necessarily affects Sudan as well. The delegation members and the Chadians will hold discussions aimed at establishing ways of finding a peaceful solution—through dialogue—to the problems facing the two countries.

Chad and Sudan are not just neighboring countries, but also brotherly countries. Our countries maintain historic links and share common interests. In conclusion, the leader of the Sudanese delegation stated that Chad and Sudan must work together for the well-being of their two people and that this can only be achieved in a more favorable economic atmosphere.

Habre Receives Delegation 22 Jul

AB2307221189 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] The news was marked this week by the visit of a delegation from the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council of Sudan. The delegation, which was led by General al-Tijani Edam al-Tahir, was received yesterday by President El Hadj Hissein Habre. After the audience, Gen al-Tijani al-Tahir told the press that his discussions with the head of state centered on strengthening bonds of good-neighborliness between Chad and Sudan. He recalled the foreign policy of General al-Bashir's government—a policy based on the maintenance of relations of good-neighborliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. He added that Sudan wants to cooperate with Chad to find a peaceful solution to their problems and to work together for the development of the two countries in the interest of their two peoples.

Gabon

Technical Aid Conventions Signed With France

AB2507094689 Libreville Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Summ. v] France and Gabon today signed three conventions under which the former will provide the latter with technical assistance in human resources. This assistance, the conventions of which were signed for Gabon by Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou and for France by French Ambassador Louis Dominici, is to help Gabon implement its structural adjustment program.

Zaire

400 Unofficial Religious Groups, Sects Banned

AB2607113089 Paris AFP in French 1820 GMT
24 Jul 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Jul (AFP)—Over 400 religious groups and sects which are not officially recognized have been ordered by the Kinshasa authorities to end their activities as of 23 July a release from the municipality announced. "This measure equally affects pastors and other itinerant quacks belonging to unrecognized religious groups and sects," the release specified.

District heads assisted by court inspectors, specialized branches of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR, the only party), and officials of the Metropolitan Division of the Judicial Council have been charged with implementing the measure.

A similar move made last year by the Kinshasa authorities failed to produce any effect. Religious sects are required to first obtain presidential authorization before operating in Zaire.

Ethiopia

President Mengistu Interviewed by Egyptian Press
NC2507152089 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT
25 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 Jul (MENA)—Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam has stressed that Egyptian-Ethiopian relations are firm and of long standing. He said that relations in all spheres are good and are based on the historical ties between the two countries. He added: Since the first time we met, President Husni Mubarak and I have discussed the problems that concern the region and we understand each other.

In statements to MENA and Egyptian newspaper editors after his meeting with President Mubarak yesterday, President Mengistu said: We will exert our utmost efforts to improve relations with Somalia. We hope that our Somali brothers will reciprocate these efforts.

The Ethiopian president stressed that there is an ideal solution for all the problems between Ethiopia and Sudan. He said: There is mutual confidence between us and we must continue our efforts in the wake of the new situation in Sudan.

The text of President Mengistu's interview with the Egyptian editors is as follows:

[Unidentified editor] How would you describe relations between Egypt and Ethiopia now?

[Mengistu] Egyptian-Ethiopian relations have not just begun. They are firm and they go back a long way. Thanks to our longstanding relations, we have accumulated a wealth of good and good-neighborly ties. On the basis of our old relationship, ties between us are good now.

To answer your question further, the fact is that we have had good relations in all fields and at all levels between Egypt and Ethiopia, based on our historical ties, since President Mubarak came to power and I assumed authority.

[Editor] I would like to ask about Ethiopia's position on peace in the Horn of Africa. What, specifically, can you give for the sake of peace for the people and for the sake of better relations with Somalia?

[Mengistu] I would like first to clarify my personal position and that of the Ethiopian Government and people and the Ethiopian Workers Party on relations in the Horn of Africa now. Unfortunately, those interfering from outside have not given our region the opportunity, either directly or indirectly, for peace. The region has not enjoyed the peace it needs; this grieves us very much because this is a developing region. Our people are expecting a lot from us. But, unfortunately, the leaders who have shouldered the historic responsibility have not given much to the people who are waiting. They have not

carried out actions that are in the peoples' interests. I believe that we have now moved from one stage to another because of our initiative with Somalia.

We have concluded the first phase of peace with Somalia and I am sure of this. You probably know that we call this the first chapter. There is for example the detente on the Ethiopian-Somali borders, and the exchange of Ethiopian and Somali prisoners of war. We have exchanged prisoners, halted reciprocal press and radio campaigns, and ended the abuses. We have also renewed diplomatic relations and exchanged ambassadors. This is what we term the first chapter of peace. We will move to the second chapter, benefiting from this first chapter and from our mutual trust. On the basis of the first chapter, we will agree on economic cooperation and on resolving the complicated problems between us. For our part, we will exert our utmost efforts to improve relations with Somalia on this basis. We hope that our Somali brothers will reciprocate.

The other problem is between us and Sudan. Our Egyptian brothers are well aware of it. We have made intensive efforts to solve the existing problems between us and them. Naturally, the results are good. We trust Sudan and there is mutual confidence between us, because there is an ideal solution for the settlement of all problems. Of course, you know that there is a new situation in Sudan now. Hence, we must continue with these efforts.

[Editor] Have you agreed with President Mubarak on any joint action to continue these efforts to resolve the problem of southern Sudan?

[Mengistu] In fact, there are no formal agreements on paper between me and President Mubarak. Since we first became acquainted and since we first met President Mubarak and I have always talked about the region's problems. We do, of course, understand each other.

[Editor] Could you describe your previous ties with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the extent of his willingness to resolve the problem of southern Sudan?

[Mengistu] Former Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is not in power any more and I do not want to talk about him. Generally speaking, there are many problems. Perhaps Al-Mahdi did not create all these problems, nor did I. Perhaps both of us inherited problems. In my time, in order to promote the welfare of the Ethiopian and Sudanese peoples and to establish peace in the region, Al-Mahdi and I discussed these issues at length. We encountered two problems. First, there was a lack of trust and, second, there was the nature of Sudanese internal policy. For our part, we exerted efforts so that the Ethiopian and Sudanese peoples might live in the Horn of Africa in cooperation. There were, however, various parties with different trends. When we reached agreement with one party, another party would reject it. For this reason we failed to do anything or reach any definite conclusion.

[Editor] Do you believe in the importance of Arab-African dialogue, and what results do you expect?

[Mengistu] Dialogue should not be confined to the Arabs and the Africans. The whole world needs dialogue. Proceeding from this viewpoint, our African and Arab brothers should hold a dialogue and reach an agreement. Such things have always taken place, and dialogue must continue in the future.

[Editor] Are you going to meet with 'Umar al-Bashir and will you mediate to arrange a meeting between him and Garang?

[Mengistu] We can do anything in this respect and we are ready to do anything in the interest of Sudan.

[Editor] To what extent is the Eritrean problem linked to the war in Sudan, and have the initiatives you have undertaken achieved any progress in solving the Eritrean problem?

[Mengistu] As you all know, in view of the geographic proximity and ties between our two peoples, when a fire breaks out in Khartoum, there is smoke in Addis Ababa. Our problems, therefore, are intertwined. A problem needs a common solution. Regarding the Eritrean issue, you know that the Ethiopian Government has made strenuous efforts to resolve this problem, but, unfortunately, our efforts were rejected by the separatists. We have now strengthened our efforts and drafted plans to remove all obstacles in the way of peace. These efforts were accepted by the world and the separatists. Therefore, there must be action now and we are ready for that.

[Editor] Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter is exerting personal efforts to solve the Eritrean problem. He proposes the holding of two meetings, one in the United States and the other in Cairo, to resolve this issue. What is the nature of this proposal?

[Mengistu] Actually, former President Carter had made such an attempt and has suggested Atlanta as the venue. Indeed his personal initiative met with our acceptance. However, we did not support these efforts whether [words indistinct]. Therefore, the desired peace must be effected through agreement between us and our opponents (the rebels) whenever or wherever a meeting takes place, in the presence of observers. This could be decided by a joint agreement by both sides—the Ethiopian Government and the opponents. However, nothing has been decided yet.

[Editor] In your excellency's view, will the Ethiopian delegation to the negotiations with the other side, mediated by former U.S. President Carter, be from the government or from the party?

[Mengistu] Naturally, this is not a political issue. Those who will carry out such work should be figures concerned with the issue.

[Editor] What are the basic principles on which Ethiopia is proposing to resolve the Eritrean problem within the framework of Ethiopia's unity? Do they include self-rule, confederation, or federation?

[Mengistu] Of course, all these matters will be decided through dialogue, proceeding from our culture and traditions as well as from other considerations, under the umbrella of African unity and democracy. Besides, all Ethiopian nationalities will participate in building their new homeland and this will be the core of the dialogue. So far we have said that dialogue will take place without preconditions.

[Editor] Your excellency, how would you describe the current situation in Ethiopia after the recent coup attempt?

[Mengistu] The attempt was a dangerous one. Had this plot succeeded, it would have taken Ethiopia into a dangerous stage. Those who carried out this attempt had no basic popular or armed forces support. Therefore, such attempts strengthen our position as well as the stands of our people and forces. Our position has not been affected. It is no exaggeration to say that this attempt did not leave any impact.

[Editor] What is your view of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika and their effect on the Marxist Third World? Do you believe that the peoples participating in the development process need some sort of individual incentives and a change in economic conditions as well as in the way they regard Marxism?

[Mengistu] Naturally, the Soviet Union has its own domestic character, habits, and traditions. Therefore, the Soviet leader has carried out reforms and some domestic improvements in the Soviet Union, the results of which will appear in the future.

We hope his efforts will succeed. Other countries have domestic problems and development in progress. We cannot call any step we take in this respect renewal as termed by the Soviet Union. Since this is a new measure, I believe it is too soon to judge the results now. Therefore we must wait and see.

Fisseha Desta Comments on Relations With Sudan

JN2507160389 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH
in Arabic 24 Jul 89 p 15

[By Mahmud 'Abdin in Baghdad]

[Text] Ethiopia has declared its readiness to deal with any Sudanese government, irrespective of its political orientation, as long as that government refrains from interfering in Ethiopia's internal affairs. In an exclusive statement to AL-SIYASAH given in Baghdad, Fisseha Desta, deputy secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council in Ethiopia, said the current political developments in the Sudan are purely the

internal affairs of the Sudanese people. He said that Ethiopia, which maintains good relations with its neighbors, is committed to non-interference in the internal affairs of these countries as part of its endeavors to achieve peace in the region. He pointed out that his country wants good relations with the Sudan.

The Ethiopian official said he expects a similar Sudanese policy, expressing hope that the Sudan will commit itself to non-interference in the internal affairs of its neighbor states in general and Ethiopia in particular. This, he added, should take place according to a common understanding of the importance of exemplary relations with all neighboring states—without exception—and of the search for peaceful means to resolve current and future problems.

He said that Sudanese-Ethiopian relations were good during the period that followed Ja'far Numayri's rule—a reference to the government that was overthrown by the recent military coup. He expressed hope that good relations would continue because Ethiopia and the Sudan are neighbors.

What is happening in the Sudan, he said, is the concern of the Sudanese people and government, and Ethiopia does not interfere in the internal affairs of its neighbors.

He explained that relations between the two countries deteriorated during the rule of Ja'far Numayri because the Sudan at that time constantly interfered and supported the separatist Eritrean movement while Ethiopia was trying to solve the problem through dialogue and peaceful negotiations. This is what we consider interference in our internal affairs, he said. He added that this issue was the main cause of the tense relations between the two countries. But after the fall of Numayri, he added, relations between the two countries improved. He said his country has contributed to all the opportunities that have arisen to solve Sudan's internal problem, and that it did all it could to settle the dispute between the Sudanese Government and John Garang's movement. Ethiopia, he added, expressed its good intentions and took a positive position on this issue; it still hopes that all these efforts will ultimately succeed.

Regarding the new Sudanese leaders' statements and their seriousness in solving Sudan's problems, Desta said peace negotiations and dialogue are the only way to reach acceptable solutions to any problem and that Ethiopia is ready to support such a course if the new regime in Sudan is actually seeking peace, security, and stability for the region and for Sudan and its people. Therefore, he said, we have supported all the previous initiatives aimed at overcoming Sudan's internal differences. He stressed that his country will continue to move in this direction.

Desta declared his country's readiness to mediate between Sudan and Garang's movement and to extend every possible assistance to bring about peace in Sudan and the region as long as the two sides hold identical

views on solving the current differences through negotiations and dialogue. He added that maintaining good Sudanese-Ethiopian relations depends on noninterference in his country's domestic affairs and on supporting Ethiopia's peace initiative on the Eritrean issue. He said: In this case, we will have no differences.

Desta voiced his hope that Sudan will contribute positively to the new peace initiative on southern Sudan—an initiative to which Ethiopia extends every support.

Asked about Sudan's role in his country's problems, he said: We are trying our best to solve our internal differences. He also said that a peace initiative was launched to solve the Eritrean problem and that the Sudanese Government has its options to solve its problems peacefully.

Asked to explain the meaning of foreign interference and whether the existence of an office for Garang's movement in Addis Ababa is interference in Sudan's domestic affairs, he said: Foreign interference means interference in the options of the Ethiopian people and government, because no country has the right to interfere in another country's domestic affairs. He denied that Garang's movement has an office in Ethiopia, pointing to the presence of Sudanese refugees not only from the south but all parts of Sudan. He added that Ethiopia has international commitments to host these refugees.

Concluding his statement, Desta discussed Arab-Ethiopian relations, which he described as historic and centuries old. He said that Iraq and Ethiopia will resume their diplomatic relations soon and that positive steps have been taken in this respect. He added that Iraq has taken measures to reopen its embassy in Ethiopia and has sent a delegation to Addis Ababa for this purpose. He said that Ethiopia is ready to reopen its embassy in Baghdad—a step that will mean a new beginning of distinguished relations between the two countries.

Asked if the factors that have led in the past to diplomatic estrangement have been eliminated, Desta said that the peace steps announced by his government regarding the Eritrean issue have won the Iraqi Government's support and that there is nothing to hamper the establishment of good diplomatic relations between the two countries in the future.

Vice President Returns From Iraq, Comments

EA2507214289 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Fisseha Desta, Political Bureau member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and vice president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, returned to Addis Ababa today after attending Iraq's 21st revolution anniversary.

During his stay in Baghdad, Comrade Vice President Fisseha Desta held talks with President Saddam Husayn on relations between the two countries and spheres of possible cooperation in the future.

ETHIOPIA NEWS AGENCY reported his statement at Bole International Airport, which revealed that he had explained the new peace initiative issued by the National Shengo in a bid to solve the problem in Eritrea, as well as the various legislation formulated with regard to the economy.

Rebels Say Government Killing Freed POW's
EA2007150489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic 0400 GMT 20 Jul 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF] has recently released 3,201 POW's. This brings the total number of POW's released this year by the TPLF to more than 9,000. Those released include officers, Worker's Party of Ethiopia [WPE] members and some who had been captured on two other occasions. This objective gesture by the TPLF shows that any POW, whether from the WPE or not, is set free if he shows acceptance of new ideas and is willing to serve the people and their democratic process. Those released so far have fulfilled these requirements, and it is in the hope that they will no longer kill their own people, taking sides with the Soviet Union and the Dergue, that we are setting them free. We are hopeful that the released soldiers will keep their promises and not get involved in bloodshed.

While the TPLF releases the soldiers, respecting their democratic rights and after developing and changing their outlook toward society, the Dergue, on the other hand, kills them in air raids and in other ruthless ways. It has even carried out air raids on POW camps in TPLF positions with the deliberate aim of killing the POW's. Several POW's have been killed in such raids. Had we not made great efforts to save them, most of the POW's would have been eliminated. Among the POW's released on the first anniversary of the Hawzen Martyrs, many, who were eager to see their families, were killed by the Dergue. It should be clear to any Ethiopian that the Dergue is bent on eliminating returnee soldiers.

It should be very clear to every Ethiopian that the Dergue has caused the deaths of half-a-million militia, youth, and soldiers over the past 15 years, and many have been disabled in the wars declared by the Dergue.

The Dergue does not kill its soldiers by air raids alone. It has other ways, like killer squads at the war fronts. These squads, under a major or a captain, force the soldiers to move forward during fighting. If they refuse, or retreat when overpowered, they are killed from behind. The squads also burn casualties.

The TPLF, on the other hand, takes proper care of the POW's and releases them after giving them medical treatment and as much other help as it can. However, the released POW's, who are eager to meet their families and friends, have been reduced to ashes by the ruthless killing of the Dergue. This has been confirmed. Of those released last [words indistinct] killed or detained by the Dergue, and we fear that those recently freed will have met the same fate as their colleagues. To avert this, the Ethiopian people must give all the support it can to the released POW's. The Armed Forces in particular should realize that what has been done to their colleagues today will be done to them tomorrow, and so do their best to save the POW's from the imminent danger. If the POW's get the support of the people and the Army, they will not be subjected to wanton killing by the Dergue, and this will save much life and manpower for the country. Therefore, every Ethiopian should recognize the danger hanging over the heads of the POW's, and do what it can (?to save) them from blood-stained hands of the Dergue.

EPLF Establishes Peace Talks Committee

EA2607180189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] Politburo announced yesterday that it has decided it is ready to enter into direct peace talks, without preconditions and in the presence of a third party, with the Dergue Government. The EPLF Politburo passed this proclamation at the end of its sixth conference held on 24 and 25 July 1989. The EPLF Politburo stated that even though the Dergue did not care about a peaceful solution, the EPLF had decided [words indistinct] priority to settling the Eritrean issue through peaceful means and successful efforts by various forces in the world community. A peoples committee to represent the EPLF in the (?talks) has been formed.

The EPLF Politburo stated that the Eritrean people have reached a state where they are attracting the attention of the whole world through their strength and determination. It reiterated that the struggle must be intensified. It called on the international community to stand alongside the Eritrean people since the Dergue is not concerned with a peaceful solution. It said that until the Eritrean peoples achieve their right to self-determination, the problem cannot be solved.

EPLF Says OAU Should Discuss Eritrea

EA2607180489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Sayas Afeworki, Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] secretary [words indistinct] has drawn the attention appropriate to the Eritrean issue to those at the ongoing OAU summit. Comrade Sayas Afeworki, has presented [word indistinct] before the OAU summit in Addis Ababa in messages he sent to all the leaders of the African countries.

Comrade Sayas Afeworki said that even though [words indistinct] since the beginning of the ongoing [word indistinct] is more than (28) years the OAU has never discussed the Eritrean issue.

Comrade Sayas Afeworki pointed out that even though, at this time, the Eritrean people just [words indistinct] the Dergue was attempting to use the OAU to cover up the Eritrean issue. The message will be broadcast after the proclamation of the EPLF Politburo.

Kenya

3 Members of Parliament Win 24 Jul By-Elections
EA2507124189 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Summary] Three parliamentary by-elections were held yesterday. Nathan Anaswa is the new member of parliament [MP] for Malava. Zacharia Maina was elected MP for the Mathare Constituency of Nairobi, seat of ex-vice president, Josephat-Karanja who resigned as MP in May this year. Kiputo Rono arap Kirwa was elected the MP for Cherangani.

Violence Reported

AB2507124789 Paris AFP in English 0912 GMT
25 Jul 89

[Text] Nairobi, July 25 (AFP)—At least 14 people were injured, some seriously, during a bloody confrontation between supporters of two rival candidates during one of three by-elections held in Kenya on Monday, press reports said.

In Malava Constituency, Western Province, a riot broke out when supporters of the former MP [Member of Parliament], Joshua Angatia, encountered those of his rival Nathan Anaswa en route to the polling stations.

The groups traded rocks and other missiles for over 20 minutes before police restored order. A car was set ablaze and police seized two trucks transporting rocks and clubs for the combatants, the reports said.

In Cherangani Constituency, Rift Valley Province, veteran politician Masinde Muliro boycotted the by-election saying "it was a farce he did not wish to be associated with."

"I do not wish the world to associate me with what is going on here. There is no real election," Mr Muliro said adding that democracy had been thrown out of the window.

Mr. Muliro, who has been in politics for the 33 years, had earlier charged that the government was planning to rig the elections in favour of his sole rival, Kiputo Rono arap Kirwa.

He told reporters late Monday that he did not wish to be party to the election because of "obvious massive rigging."

Neither Mr. Muliro, a former transport and communications minister, nor his agents went to the counting hall but results showed that Mr. Rono arap Kirwa had won by 9,995 votes against Mr Muliro's 3,559.

Three of Mr Muliro's agents were injured in a scuffle with rivals and the windscreen of his campaign vehicle was shattered by a rock Monday.

Vote counting in Malava was still going on Tuesday.

In Nairobi's Mathare Constituency, a former deputy mayor of Nairobi, Zacharia Maina was elected, replacing Josephat Karanja, the disgraced former vice-president.

Mr. Maina polled 3,727 against his closest rival, David Irungu who polled 1,904. A third hopeful, Peter Munyiri Wahome, polled 447.

Moi on 'Corrupt' Officers, Violence

EA2507212689 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Excerpt] H.E. President Daniel arap Moi today directed the police to apprehend corrupt and unscrupulous people who bribed their way to gain employment illegally. President Moi said bribing for employment was a crime that denied genuine candidates their rights to job opportunities.

The president was addressing the nation at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport after he arrived from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he attended the 25th OAU assembly. The president's plane touched down shortly after 5:15 pm.

The president further said that no one was indispensable in the present Kenya, noting that there were many university graduates who were jobless. He said that such graduates could easily fill the positions of corrupt officers in the civil service and serve the nation with dedication and honesty.

Commenting on secret balloting, President Moi pointed out that this system of electing creates a lot of problems, such as violence among the voters. Queueing, he said, was a more just and open way of electing that is conducted in a peaceful and straightforward manner, adding that it leaves no room for suspicion. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Mogadishu Curfew Reportedly 'Further Relaxed'
EA2607112189 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0330 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] A statement issued last night by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Government said the Mogadishu curfew had been further relaxed. It will now start at 2300 and end at 0500 beginning today, Wednesday, 26 July.

The statement issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the SDR thanked the people for assisting the Army in the proper implementation of the curfew. The statement also congratulated the Army on its implementation of the curfew.

Envoy to London Cited on Unrest in Mogadishu
PM2007145489 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 18 Jul 89 pp 1-2

[Muhammad al-Tunsi report: "Somali Ambassador in London Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Internal Political Movement Behind Unrest"]

[Text] London, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—In a statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Somali Ambassador to the UK Ahmed Jama Abdallah has announced that the current unrest in Somalia is being led by a political movement within the country. He emphasized that no foreign elements or states are linked with the Mogadishu incidents. He did not confirm that the unrest, which erupted in Mogadishu last Friday, is designed to topple the regime. But he did point out that the development of the demonstrations, which he described as "oppositional," has stirred up unrest in the country and disrupted security to the extent that 20 people have been killed and 59 wounded, in contrast to the numbers of dead and wounded reported by news agencies.

The Somali ambassador denied that telephone communications with the outside world have been cut off. Asked by AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT whether he personally was able to contact his country by telephone or cable, he said that he could not because at present it is not possible to contact his country by telephone from Britain.

He added that the source of his information was the Somali mineral and water resources minister, who arrived in London yesterday from the United States, and the Somali ambassador in Bonn, who yesterday managed to contact his country by telephone.

The Somali ambassador accused the Italians evacuated from Mogadishu as a result of the unrest of exaggeration in their description of the situation in the country following the incidents. He said that water, electricity, and food are available, but that they have been affected by the events.

Ahmed Jama also confirmed that Somali President Siad Barre has announced a 5 million shilling reward—not a 10 million shillings, as reported—for anyone who arrests the killer of Italian Archbishop of Mogadishu Monsignor Salvatore Colombo, assassinated in front of his cathedral on 9 July.

He said that it is not yet known whether the archbishop was killed by Muslims. He questioned the accuracy of yesterday's news agency reports that Muslims did not accept the idea of President Barre's announcing that one of them must be pursued for having killed a Catholic.

The Somali Ambassador added that last Friday small demonstrations proceeded from 'Ali al-Sufi Mosque in Mogadishu, but many citizens joined them and then began to throw stones at the security men.

The ambassador believes that the demonstrations began peacefully, but that elements affiliated to certain political movements turned them into demonstrations of unrest and violence.

He confirmed that the movement led by political extremists in his country can by no means be described as an Islamic extremist movement.

He said that the situation can be described as calm both politically and militarily, since the Somali authorities have managed to control the situation.

Meanwhile, the mass evacuation of the Italian community from Somalia is still continuing. A military aircraft yesterday flew 80 Italians to Nairobi. The aircraft was expected to repeat similar journeys yesterday evening.

Correspondent Gives Accounts of Mogadishu Riots
AB2107213689 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 21 Jul 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program hosted by Robin White]

[Text] Just a week ago today, all hell was being let loose in the Somali capital, Mogadishu. Civilians, protesting at the arrest of Muslim leaders, clashed violently with security forces. There were deaths and many injuries. But what it was all about hasn't been clear; it seemed that there was a link between the arrested Muslim leaders and the murder at the beginning of last week of a Catholic bishop. There have also been widely different estimates of the number of deaths. Independent groups talk of anything between 150 and 600 dead. The government insists only around 20 people were killed. Rashid Hasan of our Somali service was in Mogadishu throughout the troubles. He just got back to London and I asked him how the trouble started.

[Begin recording] [Hasan] The trouble (?started) after the death of... [changes thought] or the assassination of the head of the Catholic mission in Mogadishu. The government said they are going to give [words indistinct] information leading to the people who assassinated the bishop. And the Muslim leaders were very resentful on that.

[White] Why?

[Hasan] Well, they say that why the government is so concerned with a non-Muslim [words indistinct] disappearing for the last few years in Somalia. And there are also so much Islamic revival in Somalia. [sentence as heard]

[White] So, what happened? Were the people who criticized the [words indistinct] Were they then arrested? What happened?

[Hasan] Well, some people were arrested, not necessarily, except the people who criticized it, but some religious leaders in the mosque were rounded up and were put into jail. And Muslim feelings rose against that. They were not pleased about this.

[White] And that was what happened on Friday. They came out of the mosques on Friday and started this big demonstration against the government?

[Hasan] Yes, the demonstration started from the main two mosques. One in (Hogan) District and one in (?Wordigli) District. And although it seemed that the original starters of the riots were not many, many young people joined it later on...

[White, interrupting] Who were these young people who joined?

[Hasan] Well, I assume there were many school leavers. There were people who are really desperate. You remember that after the war in 1977, 1978, many young people were [words indistinct] disturbed in the countryside in the rural areas, and they came into the cities looking for a better life and that [word indistinct] were not being given any chance, and they are not having any chance at all. So you can see in Mogadishu, I was very shocked. You know what? I have seen in Mogadishu after being absent for (?20) years that people were expressing hatred for the government, either in religious terms or in social terms, that they are unemployed, and they have nothing. So in that level there is a combination of religious [words indistinct] lack direction in the government's (?work).

[White] Is there [words indistinct] Islamic fundamentalism in Somalia at the moment?

[Hasan] Well, there is a young generation who are very young and who are more dynamic and want to give a more, if you like, interpretation to the Islamic feelings and Islamic [words indistinct] and very critical to the moral decay of the society and criticize the government [words indistinct]

[White] Are these young people or old people?

[Hasan] I think they are... [changes thought] The young generations are mainly in the universities and who stay after the prayers in the mosque listening to [words indistinct] and vary between (?20) years old.

[White] You were in Mogadishu last Friday when all the trouble broke out. How frightening was it?

[Hasan] Very frightening. As I was staying in a hotel in [place name indistinct] in the center of the city and as a matter of fact, I was there when these rioters came in

front of the street and one of them threw a stone and broke down one of the glasses of the door of the hotel, and then he ran away and we went out from the back door; then there was a shooting [words indistinct].

[White] And that was a mob that just ran wild.

[Hasan] Absolutely, absolutely and...

[White, interrupting] So, were the security forces justified in opening fire?

[Hasan] Well, I couldn't say whether that's justifiable or not justifiable. I can't really say that, but there was also the (?composition) of the Armed Forces. [words indistinct] is known in Somalia as the Red Hat [words indistinct] group. They are young people and the Somalia Armed Forces [words indistinct] education officers are not in control in the Somalia Armed Forces. So these are the young people from the countryside and they are very noticed, and people are really worried about that. They can't handle... [changes thought] The security is so care-free because they are very young and very [words indistinct].

[White] Are you saying they panicked?

[Hasan] They panicked. Yes.

[White] And that's why so many people were killed?

[Hasan] Well, that's why so many were killed. I don't think there is a calculated [words indistinct], from the part of the government, you know, to kill anybody, but the instructions and the training and all that goes with it is very, very bad, you know, in Somalia. [end recording]

Tanzania

Government Supports Mozambique Peace Initiative EA2507205289 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam—Tanzania supports the initiative on peace talks between the government of Mozambique and the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR]. This was stated in Parliament today when the minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hon Amina Salum Ali, was answering a supplementary question from the MP for Kibaha, Hon Mbegu Malipula. Hon Malipula wished to know what Tanzania's position was with regard to the recent efforts made by President Moi of Kenya to set up peace talks between the Government of Mozambique and the MNR.

Tanzania has given about 24 million Tanzanian shillings to the people of Mozambique to assist them against the MNR. Answering a question from the MP for (Kishapu), Hon (Mwakolo), Minister Amina Salum Ali said that the assistance had consisted of 18 million shillings in cash

and the rest in materials. To date, Tanzania has registered more than 70,000 refugees from Mozambique in Ruvuma, Lindi, and Mtwara regions.

Zanzibar Premier Denies Mainland 'Oppression'
EA2207200089 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] Zanzibar—The chief minister of Zanzibar, Dr Umar Ali Juma, has stressed that Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM, ruling party] is continuing to protect and promote the interests of all Tanzanians. Addressing a public rally on Tumbatu Islet in Zanzibar's northern region yesterday, Dr Umar said it was untrue that the CCM and the Union of Tanzania were oppressing Zanzibaris. He said such ideas were fabrications of the enemy, stressing that Zanzibaris and Tanzanians in general must protect and develop the fruits of the Union and the CCM. During his 2-day visit to the northern region of Zanzibar, the chief minister urged Zanzibaris to strive to bring about their own development instead of waiting for development to come from outside. Dr Umar will visit Nungwi and Bumbwini areas today.

Cuba Offers Aid To Rehabilitate Sugar Industry
AB2507220589 Dakar PANA in English 1436 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 July (SHIHATA/PANA)—The Government of Cuba is willing to assist in the rehabilitation of Tanzania's troubled sugar industry, the Cuban ambassador to Tanzania, Rolando Gallardo, said Tuesday in Dar es Salaam.

The ambassador was replying to a question during a press conference on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Moncado Garrison attack by Cuban revolutionaries led by President Fidel Castro.

Some two years ago a Cuban Government delegation visited Tanzania at the invitation of the government to study and recommend ways of rehabilitating the sugar industry in the country.

However, up to now there has been no positive visible results of the study.

Ambassador Gallardo told pressmen that Cuba and Tanzania were now engaged in negotiations on the sugar industry's rehabilitation, and that Tanzania was assessing the Cuba experts' report.

Meanwhile, it is understood that Cuba and Tanzania joint commission will meet in Havana late 1989, where the issue of the Tanzania's sugar industry problems could be one of the issues of discussions.

Ambassador Gallardo emphasised the importance of the realization of the new international economic order.

UK Donates Drug Detection Equipment

AB2507221589 Dakar PANA in English 1448 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 July (SHIHATA/PANA)—Tanzania Monday received equipment to detect dangerous drugs such as Cocaine, Heroin and Cannabis.

The equipment worth 2,500 US dollars, was donated by the British high commissioner to Tanzanian acting commissioner for operations, T. Kisongo in Dar es Salaam.

The gift is part of the efforts all over the world in controlling the spread of the dangerous drugs.

Uganda

Officers Blamed for 'Accidental' Deaths

EA2207195489 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] After preliminary investigations, the minister of defense has established that a total of 47 people died as a result of gross criminal negligence by the officers in command at Mukura detachment. This unfortunate incident happened between 11th and 12th July 1988. The incident was totally accidental and is very much regrettable.

According to information available through investigations, those who died were actually the innocent. The rebels had already been screened out after a cordon and search operation and had already been taken to the brigade headquarters. Those who died were among the 238 innocent ones who were supposed to be released on that unfortunate day, but this negligence, which is still being investigated, where all the officers involved, including the brigade commander, are under arrest and further investigations are going on. [sentence as heard]

The ministry assures the general public that whoever will be found responsible for this inhuman error will be dealt with according to the law of the nation. The accident happened while efforts were being carried out by both the Army and members of the NRC [National Resistance Council] of Kumi and Soroti Districts were working out a mode of joint command to eliminate remnants of bad elements in the two districts. [sentence as heard] The Ministry greatly apologizes to all Ugandans and especially the families of the victims. The struggle continues.

Minister Warns of Rights Rumors, Politicians

EA2507205889 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] The minister of justice and attorney-general, Dr George Kanyeihamba, has underscored the National Resistance Movement's commitment to fight the abuse of human rights in the country. Opening an international conference on human rights organized by the Uganda human rights activists at Makerere University yesterday, Dr Kanyeihamba said a country which does not respect

human rights cannot command any respect and is a dead nation. He added that human rights aspects are part and parcel of the government in relation to the rights to life, food and shelter.

He noted that a big percentage of the Ugandan population are still ignorant about their rights and called upon the human rights activists in the country to educate the public on what their rights are in the political, economic and social spheres, but he warned them not to be deviated by some anti-human rights politicians, but to remain neutral. The minister also cautioned them about relying on rumors without any truth in them or any propaganda, which, he said, can be a challenge to their credibility.

Government Ends Sugar Export Monopoly

*EA1507110589 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 14 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Commerce has announced that sugar will be imported on the special imports program-II rate of 400 shillings per dollar. In a statement issued in Kampala this afternoon, the Ministry of Commerce also announced that the private monopoly enjoyed by the Foods and Beverages Company is removed.

The deputy minister of commerce, Mr Israel Kayonde, told a news conference in Kampala this afternoon that the Foods and Beverages Company will compete with other importers. He said that businessmen wishing to import sugar are free to do so. Whoever imports sugar will be free to distribute it. In implementing government policy recently announced, the price of sugar is decontrolled. He hoped this policy will make sugar more available and cheaper. The industries that use sugar will, however, continue to import their sugar at the official exchange rate of 200 shillings per dollar. [passage omitted]

Government To Return Asian Property

*EA2007203789 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 20 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] The abandoned properties established by his highness, the Aga Khan, are to revert to the Ismaili community which managed them prior to the 1972 mass expulsion of Asians. Under a protocol signed with the Aga Khan in Kampala today, the Uganda Government has undertaken to hand back the abandoned properties which were (?being) affected by the mass expulsion.

The agreement, which President Museveni signed for Uganda, also provides for methods of solving problems pertaining to the property and its disposal, if deemed necessary by the Aga Khan. It also provides for the return to Uganda of the Aga Khan network to assist in the development efforts of the country. [passage omitted]

Health Minister Comments on Problem of AIDS

*EA1807182089 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 18 Jul 89*

[Summary] Eight countries and six international organizations have pledged \$7.9 million for the projected budget of the 2d year of the Uganda National AIDS control program. A communique issued at the end of a 1-day resource mobilization meeting in Kampala yesterday, stated that it was also agreed by donors that a comprehensive program review would be organized in 1990, following 2 years of operation.

"Opening the conference, the minister of health, Mr Zacharia Kaheru, said the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government views AIDS as a serious problem which merits special priority attention. It is almost 7 years since the first case of AIDS was reported. Since then the number of reported cases has been increasing steadily from 17 cases in 1983 to 7,573 in March 1989. The minister said the government's primary strategy is to protect the uninfected population from joining the pool of carriers and, secondly, to give appropriate care of those already infected and to lessen the impact of the disease on families and communities. The scenario, he said, is serious and will outstrip the financial resources available for health."

Northern Districts Unite To 'Combat Insecurity'

*EA2507213589 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 25 Jul 89*

[Text] An agreement has been reached between the people of Gulu and Moyo Districts to unite and combat insecurity along their common border caused mainly by the so-called Holy Spirit Movement. The agreement was reached at a joint border meeting attended by delegates from the two districts at Bibia army barracks, in Gulu District.

The Da Gulu, Mr Byaruhanga, who chaired the meeting, emphasized the importance of such meetings as a means of bringing (?complete) peace and security in the two districts.

Foreign Minister Defends President's Hunting Trip
MB2607205789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2046 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Pretoria July 26 SAPA—The transportation of buck carcasses for the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in a police vehicle was completely in order and the voters of South Africa would "overwhelmingly" grant him such a "little favour" by his police guards, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Addressing a public meeting in Pretoria North, he said the state president was guarded day and night—not because he liked it. But because he was the top person certain enemies would like to assassinate in South Africa.

Thus, it should be granted him that when he had recovered from an illness and a friend in the [Orange] Free State invited him for a hunt, that he should authorise his guards to transport his spoils.

Mr Botha said both Dr Andries Treurnicht and Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, of the Conservative Party, had eaten biltong at receptions of President Botha. "You cannot separate the state president's entertainment functions from his private life."

If there had ever been a man who had stood for the proper exercise of state authority, it was Mr P.W. Botha.

—The Conservative Party MP for Losberg, Mr Fanie Jacobs alleged at a press conference in Pretoria this week that the transportation of the carcasses in a police vehicle with false number plates had been irregular, and said he was going to lay corruption charges with the advocate-general.

Addresses Pretoria Meeting
MB2607213089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2115 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Pretoria, July 26, SAPA—All the leaders of southern Africa needed to get together, especially in view of the pending independence of SWA [South-West Africa]/Namibia, and consider a thorough, expert investigation of the region's needs, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Addressing a public meeting in Pretoria north, he said Whites could find their greatest security lying in the indispensibility which would go hand-in-hand with the development of southern Africa.

Answering a question from former heavyweight boxing champion, Kallie Knoetze, Mr Botha said the unconditional release of ANC [South African Congress] leader Mr Nelson Mandela would indeed bring many benefits for South Africa. Few matters had caused so much damage for South Africa in the outside world than the continued incarceration of Mr Mandela.

"But you also, unfortunately, have to bring into the equation the results of his release internally," Mr Botha said. The problem thus far had been that members of the security establishment were not sure that there was a guarantee that Mr Mandela's unconditional release would not be accompanied by violence countrywide.

It was not always easy to know beforehand where the balance of the equation lay.

Mr Botha said it was ironic that the big question in this general election was not security—as in the 1987 election—but the economic/financial situation. It was through the government's military and political actions that people were now more able to be concerned about their pockets.

Mr Botha said no nation could guarantee its continued existence through measures based solely on skin colour or the length of one's nose. It could only be done through own achievement.

Economically, South Africa was completely integrated, and internationally, a UN secretary-general had just, for the first time since World War II, sent out a positive message about South Africa. Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar visited South Africa last week.

ANC Denies Disagreement With Nelson Mandela
MB2707070089 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] has denied that it is in disagreement with its jailed leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, over the use of violence in fighting apartheid.

The ANC statement in Lusaka came in response to the statement at the weekend by the leader of South Africa's ruling National Party, Mr De Klerk, urging the ANC to renounce violence in the wake of recent remarks by Mr Mandela.

The ANC accused the government of misinterpreting Mr Mandela's remarks. He said that dialogue with the ANC and other organizations was the only way of ending the violence.

COSATU, Inkatha, UDF Issue Peace Call
MB2707084189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0832 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Ulundi, July 27, SAPA—Inkatha, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the UDF [United Democratic Front] have called on their members to close ranks and "strive towards unity to enable the oppressed to strike telling blows against the common enemy."

A joint statement issued here today after a meeting between the three organisations on violence in Natal says they were "deeply outraged at the spate of senseless violence in Mpumalanga and other areas involving their

members and resulting in the loss of life and limb of people who would otherwise be alive to pursue our struggle against apartheid to the bitter end."

"This (violence) happens while we have embarked on talks to bring about peace among the oppressed and to stop the continuation of senseless killings and destruction of property of innocent people in the hope that the peace process will have a chance of being implemented to the benefit of us all."

—"Give leaders of our organisations a chance of implementing the peace process by desisting forthwith from further acts of violence and hostility against fellow oppressed."

—"Close ranks and strive towards unity which alone will enable the oppressed to strike telling blows against the common enemy."

The statement said the organisations reiterated their previous call to the press to report "in a manner conducive to the peace process and thus help us in this difficult task of restoring peace and reconciliation among our people."

Firm Action on 'Plotters of Violence' Sought

MB2707052189 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] There is a certain irony in the plans of radical groups to launch a campaign of militant action in the 6 weeks leading up to the general election. These elections are generally acknowledged to be the most crucial held in South Africa for decades. Held at a critical time in South Africa's political development, the overriding question they present to voters is: How must the country move ahead now to a situation in which all South Africans will have full political participation? That it must move, that the time has come for decisive progress in establishing the basis for negotiations to take place, is now widely accepted.

In large part, therefore, these elections are precisely about accommodating those who do not yet participate fully in the political system. They are about the peaceful process of moving through negotiation to a stable and democratic system. What is more, it is conceded even in the radical movements that political leaders have succeeded in creating a climate in which substantial progress can be expected in the foreseeable future.

To launch, at this juncture, a campaign of disruption through unrest and violent intimidation is therefore more than inappropriate. It is an expression of the extremes to which those who have set their sights on revolutionary change are prepared to go to try to stop the advance of the growing forces that are committed to reconciliation and progress through negotiation. Indeed, the disclosure this week of the detailed plans devised by the radical movements was not the first notice of their aims. After a meeting with the ANC [African National Congress] in Lusaka last month, the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] drafted a document on how they should

respond to increasing pressures to take part in negotiations. They were emphatic in rejecting the normal give and take of a negotiating process. "We have to dictate the terms of change," the document stated. "Nothing should start to which we are opposed. Our struggle is to take control of the process."

In conclusion, they agreed to wage a "defiance" campaign to strengthen their claim to a "challenge to the regime" (as their statement put it). This was confirmed by COSATU at its annual congress this month, when it announced a campaign "that will culminate in a week of militant mass action during the first week of September."

Hence, the planned actions, of which details have now been made known. They include a series of incidents designed to incite civil disobedience, and, more directly linked to the elections, the use of petrol bombs in attacks on candidates. At the same time, the ANC will increase the intensity of a renewed campaign that has already brought a sharp rise in the number of terrorist attacks.

These are not the actions of representative leaders who speak for the people and articulate a vision of a stable and democratic South Africa. They are the work of activists who defy the will of the mass of ordinary people and are all too willing to resort to violence to impose their totalitarian vision on society.

That the authorities will be obliged to act firmly to enforce law and order in the weeks ahead goes without saying. The plotters of violence and disorder cannot be allowed to undermine the process of peaceful change on which South Africa has embarked.

24 Jul Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2407105689

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Time Not Right To Lift State of Emergency— "Zimbabwe is about to reimpose its state of emergency. Not a word is going to be said about this by overseas governments," forecasts a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 July. THE CITIZEN notes Zimbabwe's emergency has been "in force" since 1964, mostly because of Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance) attacks. "By contrast, the South African state of emergency has been in force for four years. It was imposed when the African National Congress [ANC] and its followers in South Africa were trying to destabilise the country as a prelude to overthrowing the existing order." "The impression fostered overseas by foreign TV crews, was that the townships were going up in flames." "The declaration of the state of emergency was absolutely essential, for without it the unrest, the loss of life, the destruction of property, the attempt to undermine law and order could not have been ended, without it the relative calm that has been achieved would not have been possible."

THE CITIZEN sees ANC violence as "more dangerous" than Renamo violence since ANC "terrorism is carried out in our midst, against civilians as well as the security forces" and notes "overseas governments, which don't say a word about Zimbabwe's emergency, want South Africa's emergency to be lifted." "The government should not heed overseas pressures," says THE CITIZEN, reminding "we don't, as a newspaper, like the harsh measures the emergency brings with it, particularly detention without trial. We also don't like the restrictions on the media." THE CITIZEN reiterates "we cannot see the emergency being lifted" until the ANC renounces violence. "Certainly no overseas government can tell South Africa the time to do so is now."

THE STAR

Neighborhood 'Gestapo' Bureaus— "It is tempting to believe sometimes that the government doesn't really believe many of the things it is saying to white voters about apartheid," says Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 July in a page 10 editorial. "Such thoughts are rudely jolted when one looks at some things the government is doing, as distinct from saying." THE STAR cites one "chilling" example: "The state is appointing 70 special inspectors who will ensure from August 1 that the Group Areas Act is being observed." "Effectively, this means a standing invitation to bigoted Whites to snoop on and complain about their neighbours known or suspected to be of the 'wrong' color." "The democratic party is right in describing this setting up of 'little gestapo bureaux' as an invitation to racial witch-hunts."

SATURDAY STAR

'Intensely Competitive' Bush 'Hogging' Space's Future— "The intensely competitive Americans have had quite a century. And President Bush seems intent on hogging the next one too," believes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 22 July, in noting Bush's vision of a permanent U.S. base on Mars in the 21st century. While Bush's speech sounded like "vintage John Kennedy," SATURDAY STAR feels it "lacked the tingle and, ironically, it lacked the vision" and points out "the moon/Mars step is inevitable and it is a necessary first step into deeper space. But where Mr Bush erred was in perceiving that the prime reason for his 'journey into tomorrow' was for the glory of the United States. After the fiery climax to the \$35 billion Challenger programme he obviously feels a need for Americans to reaffirm their superiority. A pity, surely." SATURDAY STAR says the U.S. has the "technological flair," the Soviets have the "most experience regarding the physiological side," and the Europeans and the Japanese "can contribute too" to the "exploration and exploitation" of space. "That is why it is so sad that a latter-day U.S. President should view the next century as an extrapolation of this neurotically over-competitive century—a century so marked by international rivalries that it appeared, at times, to be a terminal condition."

SUNDAY STAR

Vote for Party With 'Shortest Route to Peace Talks'— A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 July discusses the "flowing" political rhetoric in the lead-up to the 6 September elections, saying "these days only the CP [Conservative Party] and the HNP [Reformed National Party] are brutally lucid about the shape of their South Africa." "Mr De Klerk is good at emphasising new leadership and new drive, but is short on specifics. A great atmosphere of hope and expectation is being generated by cabinet ministers and the National Party machinery, but once again voters are being asked to proceed on blind faith. The party that got it badly wrong for more than 40 years is now campaigning on the basis that it alone knows the way to make it all right." "It has been a National Party speciality over many years to adopt policies based on expediency with scant regard for the ultimate consequences—and old habits die hard. The route back to international acceptance may well lie through Africa, but punting Mr De Klerk's initiatives in the region as a triumph when it was his party that turned South Africa into an outcast, is political sorcery at its best." SUNDAY STAR notes Democratic Party (DP) critics may see its manifesto as "too vague for comfort. But only the DP has had the courage to support unequivocally the SA [South African] Law Commission's report on a bill of rights which provides the most logical and comprehensive recipe for change ever produced here. Mr De Klerk, by contrast, balks at accepting advice from the best legal brains in the land even though his own government solicited it. Although the political rhetoric may be confusing, the options open to the voters have never been clearer." "The task at hand for the minority of South Africans fortunate enough to have the vote, is to assess which party is best-equipped to take the shortest route to peace talks."

SUNDAY TIMES

'Great Changes' Hold Promise for Settling Disputes— "Optimism, like water, has become one of South Africa's most precious commodities in recent years," but "only the doggedly cynical would refuse to accept that in recent months there have been great changes, which, for the first time, hold out the prospect of a more or less honourable settlement of our disputes," asserts a page 26 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 23 July. "Underlying this new mood is the realisation on the part of two of the protagonists—the National Party government, on one side, and the African National Congress and associated internal groups on the other—that the time for posturing is over." SUNDAY TIMES points out that white nationalists are realizing South Africa is "indivisible, that its citizens are equal and that there is no point negotiating only with people who agree," while the ANC is "moving tentatively away from their traditional resistance tactic of boycott towards acceptance of at least the principle of a negotiated settlement." "There is a very long road ahead. And there are all sorts of loonies to the left and right who have

vested interest in sabotaging these fragile moves towards peace and sanity. It is up to us all to ensure that our leaders, whether here, abroad or incarcerated, understand their mandate: negotiate honestly and in the interests of all South Africans."

'U.S. Ill-Equipped To Play Useful Part' in Region—

"Sensibly, Mr F.W. De Klerk decided that the down-side of a visit to Washington outweighed the possible advantages," says a second editorial, headlined "Bush-Whacked", on the same page. "Left dangling by a U.S. Administration at sixes and sevens over whether it wanted him there at all—and insultingly vague about the level at which he would be received—prudence dictated cancellation." SUNDAY TIMES feels "the muddled manner in which the Bush people handled the affair does not bode well for their future dealings with South Africa. Committed to consultation 'with all parties,' Archbishop Tutu and Mrs Sisulu had already been given their day in the Oval Office, and Mr Tambo and Chief Buthelezi are on the waiting list. Many assumed that Washington's vaunted 'even-handedness' dictated that South Africa's likely next president should have an audience too. Instead, confronted by protests by 100-odd congressional knee-jerkers, the administration lapsed into a state of confusion that tends to confirm the view that the U.S. is ill-equipped to play a useful part in the momentous era that lies ahead in this region."

CAPE TIMES

Voters Beware NP's 'Spurious Propaganda'— A page 8 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 19 July claims the "nationalist propagandists are again grasping at straws" to "deflect the public anger aroused by NP [National Party] mismanagement of the economy" by saying "apartheid is not the only cause of the economic crisis." CAPE TIMES sees this claim as an NP attempt "to acquit the government of blame." "What nonsense! Of course the NP is to blame. And of course they should pay the price on September 6." "To finance the NP's racial obsession South Africans are obliged to give up far too much of their hard-earned income to the tax gatherers." "Hopefully voters will not be conned again by spurious propaganda, under whatever guise it is presented."

No 'Sensitive' Angle to New Group 'Snoop' Law— CAPE TIMES addresses in a page 6 editorial on 20 July new legislation allowing residents to report group areas violations to local government check points and the "sensitive" manner in which the legislation will be administered. "The new sensitive breed of apartheid bureaucrats will set up offices to handle group areas complaints. Given this opportunity, racist busybodies can be relied upon to snoop on their neighbours." "All this wretched equivocation is another sad example of Mr F.W. De Klerk's penchant for being all things to all voters, talking reform to Mrs Thatcher in London while the apartheid machine grinds on remorselessly at home. There is no sensitive way of depriving a man of the roof over his head because of the colour of his skin. Unless the NP is

ready to scrap group areas and race classification and embrace a free market in property and everything else it will not deserve the serious consideration of the voters."

25 Jul Press Review

MB2507112989

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

NP Offers 'Only Hope of Controlled Change'— Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 25 July in its page 6 editorial says the National Party (NP) finds itself "under severe attack from both the Left and Right." If the Conservative Party (CP) "does as well as it expects, it will have sufficient seats to put a brake on government reforms. Thus the DP [Democratic Party], in its drive to achieve a 'hung' Parliament, may in fact strengthen the CP at the expense of the NP. While we cannot see the CP winning the election, we do not wish to see it so strong that it looks like an alternative government." THE CITIZEN believes the NP "under its new leader, still offers the only hope of controlled change in which no groups will dominate any others. Its policy is verlig [enlightened] enough to challenge that of the DP—and it should be able to win support on the Left. It is also strong enough to ensure the country does not fall into the ANC's [African National Congress] hands—and that should satisfy those voters who seek security and a safe future." "We believe the NP can win decisively. But it must throw off its lethargy and join the battle with its customary vigour and drive."

THE STAR

NP Must Negotiate With ANC— Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 25 July in a page 10 editorial says: "The squeeze for peace is real. If our rulers do not begin to respond adequately this year, three things may occur: 1. Violence—uncontrolled, bitter, anarchistic terrorism—may increase. 2. The negotiating process which is well under way in many unofficial areas in the country will slow down. 3. The economy will slide even faster than it has in the past." "If the National Party persists (even at election time) in saying, 'We won't negotiate with the real enemy unless it foresakes violence first', then South Africa will have one foot on the road to revolution. Our country will have taken another big step down the slippery slope to economic ruin."

BUSINESS DAY

'Opportunity' in Hung Parliament— "The prospect of a hung Parliament—one in which no party has a majority—has been revived by last-minute polls showing the National Party is likely to get, at best, 78 seats," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 July. "What is at stake is whether the Nationalists continue to try to reform ineptly on their own, or whether they are compelled to seek help from

other reformists. The advantages of a coalition (formal or informal, complete or partial) of Nationalist verligtes and DP liberals are so compelling that it would be almost criminal to waste the opportunity. Therefore, it is necessary for the Democrats to fight with all their might to expand their own power base, and with it their bargaining power." "Unless the Nationalists plan to form a coalition to the right (in which case, emigrate now), there is nothing but opportunity in a hung Parliament."

Pretoria Sets Agenda in Southern Africa— Simon Barber writes from Washington on the same page: "For better or worse, Pretoria is setting the agenda both internally and throughout southern Africa. The ANC's discussion paper on negotiations openly recognises this. Nelson Mandela knows this, which is why he agreed to take tea with P.W. Botha. Kenneth Kaunda, Eduardo dos Santos, Joaquim Chissano, even Robert Mugabe, all know that in a world of retreating superpowers and with no one else to turn to for protection from past mistakes, business must be done with SA [South Africa]. Otherwise, all is hopelessness. The question, then, is whether the U.S. should seek a role in guiding Pretoria's agenda. Everyone except Sisulu, 100 knee-jerk congressmen and their spineless supplicants in the White House think the answer is yes. With luck, President Bush will now learn from his adviser's fumbblings and get his administration's act together. It's time for a bit of the statesmanship thing."

SOWETAN

Blacks 'Springboard' for White Votes— "There was a time when we regarded our exclusion from deciding our fate and that of this country through the ballot-box with disinterest and sometimes anger," remarks Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 July in its page 6 editorial. "As the country moves towards another important election date, we fear we cannot react the way we did not too many years ago. These elections involve us and our children directly." "The Government and almost all the contending political parties will use Blacks as the springboard from which to get votes. One such odious tactic is the one used against the jailed leader Mr Nelson Mandela. We believe Mandela is well aware of this, but white voters are being thrown into feverish bouts of speculation about what the meeting at Tuynhuys actually meant and what it augurs." "Blacks will eventually have to decide what position they should hold in such elections. We cannot remain silent forever as others decide our fate above our heads."

RAPPORT

Editorial on Talks With ANC— Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 23 July comments in a page 30 editorial on the advisability of talking with the ANC, saying there is "clearly more to the ANC than the rose-colored picture painted by those returning from Lusaka. There is also clearly more to the ANC than the pitch black picture, that especially the right wing, holds before us. Besides the value of talks between State

President P.W. Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela, talks could also have an accompanying wholesome effect if they could induce a greater sobriety regarding the question of further talks with the ANC." "The National Party clearly has the right view that, if South Africa wants to break out from its isolation, it will have to penetrate the competing political aspirations in the country. Even if a significant portion of the black population does not support the ANC's methods, it would be surprising if the ANC's political ideals were also not theirs. Black leaders in elected positions also look over their shoulders to the ANC as the government does to the right wing. To ignore this reality would be as dangerous as ignore that the ANC is still an organization that does not want to renounce violence." "The talks between the state president and Mr Mandela can lead to greater sobriety regarding talks with the ANC. However, it does not mean that it is politically practical for the NP—but certainly it is poor timing."

26 Jul Press Review

MB2607114189

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Democrats Give ANC 'Legitimacy'— Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 26 July in a page 6 editorial comments on Democratic Party (DP) coleader Wynand Malan's claim a few months ago that "because of his talks with the ANC [African National Congress], there had been fewer terrorist attacks. In fact, there has been a 15 percent increase in terrorist attacks this year. All he has done with his palsy-walsy attitude to the ANC is to give it a credibility and legitimacy it doesn't deserve." "We ask who Mr Malan thinks he is that he can soft-soap the MDM's [Mass Democratic Movement] intentions when it threatens chaos?"

THE STAR

NP Faces Election 'Reverse'— Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 July in a page 12 editorial says: "Opinion polls do not entirely agree with each other, but on two points there is unanimity: the National Party [NP] is facing a serious reverse, and the Democratic Party (fighting its first national election) is a combination that can make impressive gains. Where there is a difference it is over the extent of the Nationalist slide and whether or not the Conservative Party has peaked. It is a chance which may not come again, to give a major impetus to reform, to bring South Africa within striking distance of negotiating instead of fighting for a future."

BUSINESS DAY

State Unable To Control Spending— "Polite characterisations of a government which cannot control its own spending but makes a fetish of blaming its citizens for the country's economic predicament are hard to find," says Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 July in a

page 8 editorial. "After much finger-wagging at the private sector, state curbs on private spending to control inflation were imposed in the form of higher interest rates." "As things stand, no-one in government exerts authority for controlling government spending. Our economic management takes the form of altering stable-door bolts after the horses have munched the fields—and presenting a bill to the owners of those fields."

SOWETAN

Country Needs 'Bold' State Action— Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 26 July in its page 6 editorial says the NP "has the clout to bring all the parties in this country to the negotiation table to resolve the country's crisis." "Instead of doing this, the Government is playing politics. The National Party's Five-year Plan and the stage-managed meeting between P.W. Botha and Nelson Mandela are not the solution. The country needs bold action if the deaths of more South Africans are to be avoided."

CITY PRESS

Politicians Not Sincere About Dismantling Apartheid— Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 23 July in a page 14 editorial says: "South Africans of all colours—including the architects of apartheid who have benefited for decades—have finally acknowledged that the system is evil and has to be done away with." But no steps have been done to abolish apartheid. Politicians "tell us they don't like apartheid laws like the Group Areas Act, but they employ 'snoopers' or 'vigilantes' to investigate complaints of those who contravene this Act." "Do the powers that be sincerely want to dismantle apartheid or are they simply paying lip service? These are the issues facing those going to the polls on September 6. Anything short of this is irrelevant."

CAPE TIMES

ANC Prepares for Talks About Talks— Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 21 July in a page 6 editorial urges the National Party government to "respond positively to the latest indications that the ANC is readying itself for talks about talks." "The Nationalist government's proposal so far is for a National Council to handle constitutional negotiations while the government carries on governing. It matters little whether the negotiating body is called a national convention, a constituent assembly or a national council as long as it enjoys acceptance and legitimacy among the mass of the people. To achieve this the state of emergency will need to end, political prisoners to be released and the ANC and other banned organizations left free to put their case in public discussion. The burden of mutual mistrust would need to be replaced by a working level of confidence."

Right-Wing Threat New Election 'Bogy'— Gerald Shaw writes in his "Political Survey" column on the same page that South Africa will be "heading into a hopeful new era of negotiation politics" after the 6 September elections

"unless things go badly wrong at the polls." "The greatest threat to this desirable outcome is not the prospect of a CP victory, which is on the outer edge of possibility, but the very real danger that DP-inclined, negotiation-supporting whites will be conned into voting for the Nationalists on the specious grounds that this will help keep the CP out." "The communist bogey has faded. So the right-wing menace will be trotted out in its place. Anyone who is seriously concerned to promote a negotiated solution in South Africa would do well to reflect whether these tactics will advance such a goal. The contrary is rather more likely."

Democrats 'Best Prospect' To Secure Rights of Minorities— A page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 24 July notes that the DP needs to point out to the electorate the "stagnation of the economy and the urgent need for serious negotiation to resolve the constitutional future." "The goal should be plain—a non-racial democracy where the rights of minorities are secure. On current evidence it is the DP which offers the best prospect of getting there."

TRANSVALER

Give F.W. de Klerk 'Chance'— Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 21 July in a page 6 editorial says "it is interesting to see that Africa is prepared" to give F.W. de Klerk "a chance" and "local black leaders are eagerly looking forward to the day he will take over the reins." "Even the U.S. is giving him a chance. This was confirmed by the fact that soon after his proposed visit to President Bush fell through, the U.S. secretary of state for African affairs reconfirmed the invitation for him to visit the White House. The South African voters must give him the chance he deserves on 6 September—and the chance the world is expecting."

NP 'Safest Investment'— A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 24 July refers to the "right wing reactionary thinking of a group of whites" that "does not take cognisance of black aspirations. It is fed up with wild slogans and promises of total separation. It is gambling with the future. Aspirations of even moderate nonwhites cannot be restrained by repressive measures and legislation. That is a recipe for conflict and a bloodbath. Against such a background, support for the NP remains the safest investment."

DIE BURGER

ANC Must Choose Between Peace, Violence— "Unlike the leftists who flirt so eagerly with violent organizations, the government is unshakable in its stance that it is only prepared to talk with those 'committed to a search for peaceful solutions'," says Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 24 July in a page 12 editorial. "Mr de Klerk confirmed this at the NP congress. The talks between the state president and Mr Nelson Mandela has not changed this an iota. These talks only served to highlight that Mandela realized violence is not the answer to South

Africa's problems. He clearly stated afterwards he wants to help create a climate that can promote peace. It is only these grounds that the ANC can expect the government to agree to negotiations with it. It is the ANC, and not the government, that will have to make a choice: to follow or reject Mandela's peace leadership."

BEELD

ANC Must Follow Mandela's 'Peace' Example— Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 24 July in a page 10 editorial refers to F.W. de Klerk's invitation to the ANC to "follow the example of your leader, Nelson Mandela, and commit yourselves to the promotion of peace, and you can participate in the process of dialogue and negotiation about a future South Africa." De Klerk gave "a new perspective to the precondition for negotiations among all interested groups about the future of South Africa." "BEELD has said before that the military wing of the ANC lost a great part of its power base with the negotiations in Angola and Namibia, and that the organization has begun to realize that it will have to negotiate if it does not want to lose all the initiatives." Therefore, Mandela's meeting with P.W. Botha also places the ANC before a choice which it can hardly afford to ignore without losing credibility in the eyes of the civilized world."

Democratic Stance on ANC 'Risky'— "The unmistakable impression is that the DP's stance regarding negotiations and the ANC is a risky undertaking," remarks a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 25 July. The DP does not "expect any commitment from the ANC while it is prepared to act in good faith. In such a situation the DP will need a doubled police force and army to maintain security. A safer approach is naturally to have a negotiator that is trusted to be flexible and reformist from a position of power. That is the ultimate question facing white voters: who must be trusted with the negotiating?"

THE NAMIBIAN

Daily Calls for Replacement of Administrator General— "The arrival of UN chief Javier Perez de Cuellar in Namibia has been met with political opportunism from all quarters," states the page 7 editorial in Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 21 July. While THE NAMIBIAN "stands by its condemnation of Mr Ahtisaari's granting of approval on April 1 to the release of SADF [South African Defense Force] units from their confinement to base, we still hope that Perez de Cuellar can retrieve the process which has wandered from its course as a result of South Africa's bullying tactics." "The first step towards equalising the power balance should be the replacement of Mr Louis Pienaar with a person who has not been directly exposed to the Namibian situation. This should have been done before Resolution 435 was implemented, but the United Nations failed to insist on it. The situation can be retrieved, but

only if Mr Perez de Cuellar invokes his full authority immediately. The Namibian people would rather not have Resolution 435 if South Africa has the ultimate say over the outcome."

27 Jul Press Review

MB2707112489

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Democrats Live in Economic, Constitutional 'Wonderland'— It is "easy" for the Democratic Party (DP) to "offer voters the world without having to take into account the realities," observes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 27 July. "How the country is supposed to afford some of the DP's grand ideas is beyond us. But there's nothing like making popular promises when you know that you aren't going to be the government anyway—and the DP hasn't a hope in hell of taking over." "The parties that formed the DP always accused the government of prescribing to the Blacks. Yet the DP puts forward a constitutional plan without consulting them at all. To sum up: The DP, whether it deals with economic or constitutional issues, lives in a peculiar Wonderland of its own."

THE STAR

Editorial Distinguishes Between Violence, Protest— Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 July in a page 10 editorial says the "trouble" with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and his government "is that they seem unwilling to distinguish between violence and legitimate protest. So they try to suppress both as if they were one and the same thing. And they succeed only in arousing more anger, which spills over into more violence and more repression." The government "simply must learn to tolerate dissent." "Nationalists have finally brought themselves to admit that their cherished policy of apartheid has been the most destructive force this country has ever known. They can hardly ask the dispossessed, after that, to smile benignly on what this newspaper hopes will be a final apartheid folly: holding a 'general' election that excludes the vast majority of South Africans."

BUSINESS DAY

State President's Office Loses Credibility— "Arrogance has been the mark of this State Presidency," says Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 July in a page 8 editorial. "Tuynhuys officials have, with utter contempt for the nation, put out stories which later transpired to be untruths, notably (but not only) on the notorious occasion when President Botha, lying in hospital, was officially placed in his office. A similar untrue statement concerning the Nelson Mandela tea party has emanated from Tuynhuys in recent weeks. The price has been credibility—that

vital instrument of authority in a democracy; no sensible person fully believes pronouncements from Tuynhuys until they can be independently verified."

TRANSVALER

Democratic Election Manifesto 'Flawed'— A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 25 July comments on the Democratic Party's election manifesto promises, saying the DP's strategy speaks of "opportunism". TRANSVALER "can still agree with the federal concept, but the assurance of equal voting rights at third level is not in keeping with the DP's assurance that it is opposed to the principle of one man, one vote in a unitary state. The promises in the manifesto sound good, but are flawed in reality."

BEELD

Democrats Make 'Flood of Promises'— Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 26 July in a page 10 editorial says: "The DF published its election manifesto over the weekend—and the country hasn't experienced such a flood of promises in a very long time." However, the DP is "very vague" about the "how and when" of its promises. "The DP wants to create the impression that it need only say the word and the new Utopia will come into existence. But if one looks at the present resistance from the extraparliamentary movement, it is clear it will experience much confrontation. Perhaps that is the reason it seeks a doubled police force."

Angola

Foreign Minister Criticizes Downing of Aircraft

MB2607205089 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1955 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26/7 (ANGOP special correspondents) The Angolan delegation to the OAU summit today (Wednesday) "vehemently" condemned the shooting down of an Angolan airplane by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], at a time when a cease-fire is in force. Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura told ANGOP in Addis Ababa that "this is a premeditated type of action, and is designed to create obstacles to the Angolan Government's commitment to the peace process leading to national reconciliation."

Both the Angolan minister and deputy minister of foreign affairs regretted that at a time when one is seeking to move toward peace and development in Angola, innocent people are still dying due to the disregard of the principle of ending military hostilities, as agreed in Gbadolite.

The two officials noted that the shooting down of the aircraft and the death of 42 of its passengers occurred when contacts with UNITA elements were in progress, with the mediation of President Mobutu Sese Seko, and the Angolan delegation in Addis Ababa was making great diplomatic efforts to end the war in Angola. As part of this diplomatic effort, Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem and Deputy Minister Venancio de Moura this morning had a working meeting with Moussa Traore, the outgoing OAU chairman and Malian head of State, which dealt with the Angolan peace process.

The summit is entering its final working session today. It will approve documents drafted by the ministers of foreign affairs. Tuesday [25 July] was largely filled with speeches made during plenary sessions.

UNITA Communique Denies Cease-Fire Violations

MB2707061589 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0510 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the UNITA Central Committee issued in Jamba on 25 July—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rejects cease-fire violation accusations leveled against it by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party.

A. The reason for the civil war in Angola, where Cuba, the USSR, South Africa, and United States intervened, is of a political nature. As long as a political solution to the conflict is not found, what we are witnessing is just pure display to prepare the ground for people who seek gains while the noble Angolan people continue to die.

2. We want a peace of freedom and democracy. As was the case in 1967, we do not depend on anything but our patriotic awareness. Peace yes, but with national reconciliation. No one but UNITA will speak on our behalf, with courage and in honor of the dead, wounded, and maimed.

3. We accept a Gbadolite without exiles, integration, and paternalism. We can fight alone as we did in 1976.

Our fatherland, free or death. United we shall win.

Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance.

[Issued] 25 July 1989

[Signed] On behalf of the Political Bureau, Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president and commander in chief; Jeremias Kalandula Chitunda, vice president; Miguel N'zau Puna, secretary general; General Ben-Ben, member of the high command; General Tony da Costa Fernandes, chairman of the foreign affairs commission.

UNITA: Negotiation Situation 'Difficult'

MB2707063989 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0510 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] A meeting of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Political Bureau of the Central Committee ended a few moments ago.

During the meeting, Comrade President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi listened to the report from our glorious movement delegation to the direct negotiations with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, which took place in Kinshasa, Zaire, under the mediation of Field Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire.

At the meeting, the UNITA Political Bureau also examined the report from Comrade General Tony da Costa Fernandes, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission, who returned from visits to several countries of our African Continent.

The UNITA Political Bureau of the Central Committee considers the present situation of negotiations as difficult.

Mozambique

Frelimo Party Fifth Congress Held in Maputo 25 Jul

Chissano Speaks

MB2507182889 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1510 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at the Frelimo Party's Fifth Congress in Maputo—live]

[Text] Comrades, soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers, members of the People's National Security Service, SNASP, members of the Mozambique People's

Police, PPM, dear citizens committed to the defense of our country, and people's militia, on behalf of the Mozambican people, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party's Fifth Congress hereby reiterates its thanks for the sacrifices you have made to ensure our fatherland can live and become consolidated.

We know that more sacrifices will be required from you, from each Mozambican citizen. Nevertheless, we are encouraged by the words of dedication, determination, and heroism you have expressed here before our party's supreme organ. Our party is the party of the Mozambican people, the people you defend with bravery, courage and sacrifices.

We are particularly happy that we were able to hold this congress in the face of armed bandit threats that this congress would not take place. We are happy to say the congress is taking place right here, and that we have soldiers, policemen, militia, and security forces attending the congress themselves. Soldiers have come to salute the congress. We can even afford to have soldiers strolling the streets. This means that we had a large enough reserve of strength for this congress to be held successfully and for the next Frelimo Party congress to be a success in the midst of peace and calm for all Mozambican people.

Thank you, defense and security forces! [applause]

ANC's RSA Role Noted

*MB2507190389 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 25 Jul 89*

[Report by Teresa Lima, from Maputo's Fourth Congress Hall]

[Text] After Alfred Nzo, of the African National Congress [ANC], had conveyed his people's message to the congress, President Joaquim Chissano said Pretoria will only win its diplomatic battle once it becomes a democratic Pretoria.

President Joaquim Chissano saluted the ANC and its leaders and militants who are inside the country [as heard] and who guarantee the continuity of the struggle. The Mozambican head of state affirmed that, in all his meetings with the South African authorities, he always expressed support for the South African people's struggle against apartheid and demanded the release of Nelson Mandela, whom he greatly admires for the sacrifices he has made to ensure the liberation of all people in southern Africa. He recalled that Nelson Mandela is a hero in Mozambique. He has received the Eduardo Mondlane Order, which is the People's Republic of Mozambique's highest decoration.

President Joaquim Chissano also said no change in South Africa will be significant as long as all banned democratic forces remain that way and political leaders remain in prison.

Other parties' messages were read at the hall where the fifth congress is being held. These messages came from the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde], the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], the Polisario [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro] Front, ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] and the Botswana Democratic Party.

The secretariat of the fifth congress and the working commissions were elected this morning. The commission for verification of mandates submitted its report. The message of the defense and security forces was read out, in which they reiterated their promise of faithfulness to the Frelimo Party, the fatherland and Commander in Chief Joaquim Alberto Chissano.

In the afternoon, the fifth congress began discussing the Central Committee report. Five delegates have already spoken. They saluted the report because it reflected the people's concerns and raised issues connected with the party's leading role and the functioning of the grassroots.

The development of production cooperatives was one of the concerns expressed. President Joaquim Chissano said one of the main problems was the lack of training of cadres by the cooperatives. This means those cooperatives have to depend on outside control and management.

The problem of supplies in relation to the economic recovery program was raised by a trade union delegate. He said this was one of the workers' main concerns, who have difficulty meeting the cost of living with current salaries.

The proceedings of the fifth congress are continuing. Messages from invited party delegations are being read.

26 Jul Events Reported

*MB2607144389 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Text] The proceedings of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party's Fifth Congress resumed this afternoon after a break for lunch. Radio Mozambique is covering the proceedings with a reporting team at Congress Hall. Here is a report with the latest news:

[Unidentified reporter] This afternoon, President Joaquim Chissano expressed his satisfaction with Mozambican-USSR cooperation. Many projects that came to a standstill because of the war in Mozambique have been resumed and are developing at a fast pace. President Joaquim Chissano was replying to a greetings message to the fifth congress from USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The CPSU representative at the congress is a secretary in the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic and a deputy with the Supreme Soviet.

(Sadekh Zonatevh) represents the Algerian National Liberation Front [FNLA] at the congress. This afternoon, he read a message of solidarity with the congress, stressing the FNLA's efforts to work more closely with the Frelimo Party.

In reply, President Joaquim Chissano recalled that Frelimo and the FNLA had ties even before the armed struggle for national liberation. Algeria supported our struggle and contributed to the training of our first guerrillas. It also supplied the first war materiel used by Frelimo in the struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] representative read his party's message a few minutes ago. The SED delegation then gave President Chissano a bust of Friedrich Engels as a souvenir to mark the fifth congress.

Western Saharan Message Answered

MB2607150189 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1225 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Speech by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano in response to Polisario Front message read by (Mahfoud Ali Beiba) at Fourth Congress Hall in Maputo on 26 July—recorded]

[Text] Comrade (Mahfoud Ali Beiba), who has just spoken, is a member of the Polisario [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro] Front and prime minister [title as heard] of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR].

We want to reiterate our support for the Polisario Front in its struggle for Western Saharan independence and for the withdrawal of foreign occupation forces from the territory.

We also want salute the Polisario Front's decision to seek confirmation of their rights from the OAU and the United Nations, and to search for a solution that will satisfy all interested parties.

We want to renew our appeal to the Kingdom of Morocco to not give up halfway in the search for peace, stability and harmony in that northern African region. As we said earlier, we have called on Morocco to return to the OAU fold. We have also reiterated our support for the SDAR's presence in the OAU.

We believe this is not an issue requiring immediate discussion. What must be discussed is the issue of peace in Western Sahara. We are prepared to accept the choice of the Western Saharan people, whether they want union with Morocco, separation, or anything else concerning the existence of the territory. We will be prepared to accept their choice.

We want to salute our SDAR friends and reiterate our support.

Cuban Congress Message Welcomed

MB2707065389 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Fifth congress proceedings will continue in Maputo today. The proceedings were interrupted yesterday evening after the Cuban delegation to the fifth congress presented a message that underlined Cuba's determination to continue support for the peoples of southern African.

After the reading of the message, President Joaquim Chissano said Mozambique appreciated Cuba's role in the struggle of southern African peoples. President Chissano said: We would like to congratulate Cuba for the role it played in Angola, jointly with Angolan troops, leading to the defeat of foreign forces at Cuito Cuanavale and the subsequent holding of quadripartite talks which put an end to the foreign presence in Angola and brought about the process for Namibia's independence.

Chissano also said that the Cuban people reinforced in southern African countries what is the new reality in our region.

MNR Attacks Maputo Suburb, Kills Three 24 Jul

MB2607115889 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Mozambique's MNR [Mozambique National Resistance Movement] have attacked a suburb of the capital, Maputo, with mortar fire, killing at least three civilians.

The Portuguese news agency has quoted an unnamed military source as saying residents in Benfica suburb fled their homes into neighboring districts when the rebels began the attack, just after midnight last night.

A group of about 250 rebels also tried to sabotage a nearby electricity relay station, but was fought off by security forces.

The attack comes after a government peace proposal accepted by the MNR yesterday.

Further on Explosion

MB2607132089 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Three people died when a shell fired by the armed bandits hit a residence in Georgi Dimitrov ward, on the outskirts of Maputo City.

The bodies of the three victims, a couple and their child, were completely burned. The bodies had not yet been removed when our reporter went to the scene at 1500 on 25 July. Two other people, including another child belonging to the couple, were wounded by shrapnel. Our reporter learned the armed bandits fired the shell from

(Congolote) ward, also on the outskirts of the Mozambican capital, during a raid at 2200. The terrorists tried to attack a shop. They looted a number of homes, severed the ears of three people, and used knives and bayonets to stab two other people.

In the course of hot pursuit operations, the Mozambican Armed Forces and the People's Militia discovered the buried body of one of the criminals. Our reporter also learned that many abducted people managed to flee the bandits. One 10-year-old child was still missing yesterday afternoon.

Renamo Accuses Government of 'Sabotaging' Peace
MB2607122489 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Excerpt] The Mozambican rebel movement Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] has accused the Frelimo government there of sabotaging peace negotiations.

Renamo says government forces have launched a major offensive against its stronghold in Gorongosa.

Rebel leader Alfonso Dhlakama says the offensive began on 12 July, and it is still going on despite the peace talks. Dhlakama says hundreds of Zimbabwean paratroopers, backed by Mozambican ground troops, jet fighters, and helicopter gunships are involved in the attacks.

Yesterday, rebel negotiators accepted a government peace proposal. [passage omitted]

Namibia

Official Sources Report Bombardment of Police Base
MB2707104589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1044 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Windhoek, July 27, SAPA—Unidentified attackers carried out a stand-off bombardment on Etale Police Base in northern Namibia early this morning, official sources said.

O'Linn Group Clears SADF of Conspiracy Charge
MB2607145589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1450 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] Windhoek July 26 SAPA—The O'Linn Commission has cleared the South African Defence Force [SADF] and the demobilised SWA [South-West Africa] Territory Force [SWATF] of acting in a conspiracy aimed at defeating SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in United Nations-supervised elections in Namibia later this year.

The commission of inquiry into intimidation and election malpractices, chaired by Mr Bryan O'Linn, found that the complaint, Mr Boniface Likando, gave testimony which amounted almost exclusively "to hearsay and speculation".

Mr Likando, a SWAPO organiser in the Caprivi, alleged that the SADF and the SWATF did work after April 1 for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance or other political parties against SWAPO.

"The commission is unable to substantiate this claim on a balance of probabilities," Mr O'Linn said in his finding in Windhoek today.

Evidence before the commission was that propaganda pamphlets "of the most virulent kind" against SWAPO had been distributed among SWATF members after April 1, the implementation date of the UN settlement operation in Namibia.

The explanation given was that the pamphlets were printed to motivate the soldiers for action against SWAPO fighters who had embarked on a large scale incursion from Angola on April 1.

Demobilisation of the SWATF at that time had been in an advanced stage, but had had to be suspended until the crisis was defused in May.

The commission found that the SADF and the SWATF had not done anything intentionally after April 1 that constituted an election malpractice.

Mr O'Linn suggested that the new defence administration department in Namibia, headed by Maj-Gen Willie Meyer, issue a directive to the 1500 SADF members restricted to bases, reminding them of the need for political neutrality.

Gen Meyer had assured the commission that the monitoring of the SADF by the UN was so tight and effective that the SADF soldiers could not mobilise for party political purposes.

Referring to minutes of a meeting in September last year of the National Security Council [NSC], Mr O'Linn said the formal demise of the transitional government and its cabinet on June 12 this year, at the latest, had created a completely new situation in Namibia.

The NSC was formed by a decision of the defunct interim cabinet and according to the minutes the NSC last September 7 discussed possible strategy to defeat SWAPO in elections.

The NSC consisted of members of the cabinet who summoned heads of government departments, including senior military officers, to attend the meeting.

Mr O'Linn said the new situation in Namibia "makes it less probable that such a strategy or conspiracy" would be planned or executed by military leaders in collaboration with government departments heads and party political leaders.

Benin

Schools 'Officially' Closed; Salaries Suspended

AB2707090089 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Report on meeting of Standing Committee of the National Executive Council held on 26 July in Cotonou—read by Information and Communication Minister Ousmane Batoko]

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the National Executive Council examined and approved several reports. [passage omitted] Following reports by the ministers in charge of education, the committee made a thorough analysis of the current situation in institutions of learning in our country. It emerged from the analysis that despite the many efforts made by the party, the government, the trade unions of the various levels of education, and parents associations to explain to teachers the specific economic situation of our country and the objective inability of the state to meet all their demands, they have displayed intolerance and intransigence, thus causing the loss of the 1988-89 academic year.

As a matter of fact, the Standing Committee of the National Executive Council recognizes that the 1988-89 academic year can no longer be saved because classes did not resume on 17 July as was imperatively called for at a meeting held on 4 July between the ministers of education and the prefects of the six provinces, representatives of teachers' unions, students, parents, and interim provincial party secretaries. With the consent of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolution Party of Benin Central Committee, the Standing Committee has therefore decided the following:

1. Schools are officially closed and the 1988-89 academic year is invalid for all institutions whose pedagogical activities have been paralyzed;
2. The 1989-90 academic year will resume on 1 October 1989;
3. Ministers in charge of education are authorized to organize end-of-year examinations for the candidates from public and private institutions of learning who attended classes regularly until the end of the year as well as for private candidates, candidates repeating their final year, and senior high school candidates who have yet to obtain the junior high school certificate;

4. Suspension from 1 June 1989 of payment of salaries to teachers from those schools that have been on strike since April 1989. Such payments will only resume on 1 October 1989 for those who resume classes;

5. The salaries of April, May, and June 1989 already paid to the striking teachers make up for the salary arrears of October, November, and December 1989 owed to these teachers by the state;

6. Salary arrears for October, November, and December 1989 remain due to the other civil servants and non-striking teachers and will be gradually paid to them as soon as there are funds.

In the face of the preoccupying national economic situation, the Standing Committee reminds civil servants that it is only through general and constant mobilization of all active forces of the nation for the rigorous and effective implementation of our structural adjustment program that we can overcome the crisis and improve the living standards and working conditions of our hardworking masses in urban and rural areas. For this reason, the Standing Committee (?believes) that the various strikes noted in government services in the past few days aim to hamper the implementation of the (?adjustment program). The committee reiterates its determination to implement this program at any cost in a responsible and consistent manner.

The Standing Committee seizes this opportunity to warn civil servants in all sectors against any strike or subversive maneuver designed to instigate certain workers to strike. Strict instructions have been issued to the prefects to make a complete list of all striking workers and to update it regularly. Concerning those who go from office to office issuing threats to the employees, they should know that they will be detected and summarily dismissed from the Civil Service.

Meanwhile, it is henceforth forbidden for any civil servant assigned to a given province to leave this province without the written authorization of the prefect. The Standing Committee urges patriotic civil servants to go to their workplaces despite the threats, intimidation, and blackmail and to resolutely attend to their daily activities.

Finally, the following persons who signed a strike call dated Thursday (?6 July) 1989 are dismissed from the Civil Service with effect from today, Wednesday, 26 July 1989. [passage omitted]

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DATE FILMED

31 July 1989

